# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1875. VOL. 89.--NO. 11.


# SECOND EDITION

## LOUISIANA.

### Special Message of the President to the Senate.

### The Situation Since 1868 Reviewed.

### Fraud and Crime the Order of the Day.

### Democratic Conspiracies to Carry the Elections.

### History of the Colfax and Coushatta Butcheries.

### The Massacres Justified by Democratic Newspapers.

### Conflict Averted on the 4th of January by Federal Troops.

### Congress Recommended to Enact Plain Laws.

### Their Spirit and Letter to be Executed Without Fear or Favor.

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1875.

**The President's Message.**

*To the Senate of the United States.*

I have the honor to make the following answer to the Senate resolution of the 8th inst., asking for information as to any interference by any military officer or any part of the army of the United States with the organization or proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, or their branch thereof, and also inquiring in regard to the existence of armed organizations in that State, hostile to the Government thereof, and an intent on overthrowing such Government by force. To say that lawless men, turbulence and bloodshed have characterized the political affairs of that State since its organization under the reconstruction acts, is only to repeat what has become well known as part of its unhappy history, but it may be proper here to refer to the election of 1868, by which the Republican vote of the State, through

**Fraud and Violence,**

was reduced to a few thousands, and the bloody riots of 1866 and 1868, to show that the disorders there are not due to any recent causes, or to any late action of the Federal authorities. Preparatory to the election of 1872, a shameful and undisguised conspiracy was formed to carry that election against the Republicans, without regard to law or right, and to that end the most glaring frauds and forgeries were committed. The return, after many colored citizens had been denied registration, and others deterred by fear from casting their ballots. When the time came for a final canvass of the votes, in view of the forgeries and, Wm. P. Kellogg, the Republican candidate for Governor, brought suit upon the equity side of the United States Circuit Court for Louisiana, and against Warmouth and others, who had obtained possession of the returns of the election, representing that several thousand voters of the State had been deprived of the elective franchise on account of their color, and praying that steps might be taken to have their votes counted, and for general relief. To enable the Court to inquire as to the truth of these allegations,

**A Temporary Restraining Order**

was issued against the defendant, which was at once wholly disregarded and treated with contempt by those to whom it was directed. These proceedings have been widely denounced as an unwarrantable interference by the Federal Judiciary with the election of State officers, but it is to be remembered that by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the political equality of colored citizens is secured, and under the second section of that amendment, providing that Congress shall have power to enforce its provisions by appropriate legislation, an act was passed on the 31st of May, 1870, and amended in 1871, the object of which was to prevent the denial or abridgement of suffrage of the citizens on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and it has been held by all the Federal Judges, before whom the question has arisen, including Justice Strong, of the Supreme Court, that the protection afforded by this amendment and those acts extend to State as well as to other elections. That it is

**The Duty of the Federal Courts**

to enforce the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, is too clear for controversy. Section fifteen of said act, after numerous provisions therein to prevent an evasion of the fifteenth amendment, provides that the judges that the Circuit Court of the United States shall extend to all cases in law or equity arising under the provisions of said act and of the act in the amendment thereof. Congress seems to have contemplated equitable, as well as legal proceedings, to prevent the denial of suffrage to colored citizens, and it may be safely asserted that if Kellogg's bill, in the above named case, does not present a case for the equitable interposition of the Court, that no such case can arise under the act. That the Courts of the United States have the right to interfere in such cases with State elections, so as to maintain political equality and rights therein, irrespective of race or color, is comparatively a new and to some seems to be

**A Startling Idea,**

but it results as clearly from the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution and the acts that have been passed to enforce that amendment as the abrogation of State laws upholding slavery results from the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution. The jurisdiction of the Court in the case of Kellogg versus Warmouth and others is clear. To my mind, it seems that some of the orders made by the Judge in that and the kindred case of Antoni vs. Greenhow are so held and considered, it is not to be forgotten that the mandate of the Court had been contemptuously defied, and they were made while

**Wild Scenes of Anarchy**

were sweeping away all restraint of law and order. Doubtless the Judge of this Court made grave mistakes, but the law allows the Chancellor great latitude, not only in punishing those who condemn his orders and injunctions, but in preventing the consummation of the wrong which he has judiciously forbidden. Whatever may be said or thought of these matters, it was only made known to me that the process of the United States Court was resisted, and as said acts specially provide for the use of the army and navy when necessary to enforce judicial process arisen thereunder, I considered it my duty to see that such process was executed according to the judgment of the Court. Resulting from these proceedings, through various controversies and complications, a State Administration was organized, with William P. Kellogg as Governor, whom, in the discharge of my duty, under section four, article four of the Constitution, I have recognized as Governor of the State. It has been falsely and persistently alleged that Kellogg was not elected. Whether it was or was not, is not altogether certain, nor any more certain that his competitor, McEnery, was chosen. The election was

**A Gigantic Fraud,**

and there are no reliable returns of its result. Kellogg obtained possession of the office, and in my opinion has more right to it than his competitor. On the 20th of February, 1873, the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate made a report, in which they say they are satisfied by the testimony that the manipulation of the election machinery by Warmouth and others was equivalent to 20,000 votes, and they add that to recognize the McEnery Government, would be recognizing a Government based upon fraud, in defiance of the wishes and intentions of the voters of the State. Assuming the correctness of the statement in this report, and they seem to have been generally accepted by the country,

**The Great Crime in Louisiana,**

about which so much has been done and said, is that one is holding the office of Governor who was cheated out of 20,000 votes, against another whose title to the office is undoubtedly on fraud and in defiance of the wishes and intentions of the voters of the State. Misinformed and misjudging as to the nature and extent of this report, the supporters of McEnery proceeded to displace, by force, in some parts of the State, the appointees of Governor Kellogg, and on the 13th of April in an effort of that kind

**A Butchery of Citizens**

was committed at Colfax, which, in bloodthirstiness and barbarity, is hardly surpassed by any acts of savage warfare. To put the matter beyond controversy, I quote from the charge of Judge Woods, of the United States Circuit Court, to the jury in the case of the United States vs. Cruikshank and others, in New Orleans, in March, 1874. He said: "In the case on trial, there are many facts not in controversy. I proceed to state some of them in the presence and hearing of the counsel on both sides, and if I state as a conceded fact any matter that is disputed, they can correct me." After stating the origin of the difficulty, which grew out of an attempt of white persons to drive the Parish Judge and Sheriff, appointees of Kellogg, from office, and their attempted protection by colored persons, which lead to some fighting, in which quite a number of negroes were killed, the Judge stated that the most of those who were killed were taken prisoners. Fifteen or sixteen of the blacks had fitted the boards and taken refuge under the floor of the Court House. They were all captured. About thirty-seven men were taken prisoners. The number is not definitely fixed. They were kept under guard until dark, and then led out by two and three and shot. Most of the men were shot to death. A few were wounded, but not mortally, and by pretending to be dead, were afterwards, during the night, able to make their escape. Among them was the Levi Nelson named in the indictment. The dead bodies of the negroes killed in this affair were left unburied till Tuesday, April 15th, when they were buried by a Deputy Marshal and an officer of the militia from New Orleans. These persons found

**Fifty-nine Dead Bodies.**

They showed pistol shot wounds, the great majority in the heart, and most of them in the back of the head. In addition to the dead found, some charred remains of dead bodies were discovered near the Court House. Six dead bodies were found under a warehouse, all shot in the heart but one or two, who were shot in the breast. The only men injured from the beginning of these troubles to their close were Holmes and Harris. The Court House and its contents were entirely consumed. There is no evidence that any men in the band of armed whites bore any lawful warrant for the arrest of any of the blacks. There is no evidence that either Nash or Caseabat, after the affair, even demanded the offices for which they had set up a claim, but the Register continued to act as Parish Judge. These are the facts in this case as I understand them to be admitted. To hold the people of Louisiana generally responsible for these atrocities would not be fair, but it is

**A Lamentable Fact**

that insufferable obstructions were thrown in the way of punishing these murderers, and the so-called domestic peace of the State not only justified the massacre, but denounced as Federal tyranny and despotism the attempt of the United States officers to bring them to justice. Fierce denunciations ring through the country about officers holding and election matters in Louisiana, while every one of the Colfax miscreants goes unwhipped of justice, and no way can be found in this boasted land of civilization and Christianity to punish the perpetrators of this bloody and monstrous crime. Not unlike this was

**The Massacre in August Last.**

Several northern young men of capital and enterprise had started the little and flourishing town of Coushatta. Some of them were Republicans and officeholders under Kellogg. They were, therefore, doomed to death. Six of them were seized and carried away from their homes and murdered in cold blood. No one has been punished, and the Shreveport press of the State denounced all efforts to that end, and boldly justified the crime. Many

**Murders of a Like Character**

have been committed, individual cases of which cannot here be detailed. For example, T. Crawford, Judge of the Parish, and the District Attorney of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State, on their way to court, were shot from their horses by men in ambush, on the 8th of October, 1873, and the wife of the former, in a communication to the Department of Justice, tells a piteous tale of the persecution of her husband because he was a Union man, of efforts made to seize those who had committed a crime which, to use her language, "left two widows and nine orphans desolate."

To say that the murder of a negro or a white Republican is not considered a crime in Louisiana, would probably be unjust to a great part of the people; but it is true that a great number of such murders have been committed, and no one has been punished therefor; and, manifestly in addition to them, the

**Spirit of Hatred and Violence**

is stronger than law. Representations have been made to me that the presence of troops in Louisiana was unnecessary, and that there was no danger of a public disturbance if they were taken away. Consequently early last summer the troops were withdrawn from the State, with the exception of a small garrison at New Orleans barracks. It was stated that a comparative state of quiet had supervened. Political excitement, as to Louisiana affairs, seemed to be dying out, but the November election was approaching, and it was necessary, for party purposes, that the flame should be relighted. Accordingly, on the 14th of September, D. Penn, claiming he was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1872, issued

**An Inflamatory Proclamation**

calling upon the militia of the State to arm, assemble and to drive away the usurpers, as he designated the officers of the State. The White Leagues, armed and ready for the conflict, promptly responded. On the same day the Governor made a formal requisition in pursuance of the act of 1795, and section four, article four, of the Constitution, to aid in suppressing domestic violence. On that day I issued my proclamation commanding the insurgents to disperse within five days from the date thereof, but before the proclamation was published in New Orleans the organized and armed forces, recognizing the usurping Government, had taken forcible possession of the State House and temporarily subverted the Government. Twenty or more people were killed, including a number of the police of the city. The streets of the city were stained with blood. All that was desired in the way of excitement had been accomplished, and although steps were taken to prevent

**Intimidation of Republican Voters**

at the election, the following is a specimen of the means used: On the 14th of October eighty persons signed and published the following at Shreveport: "We the undersigned, merchants of the city of Shreveport, in obedience to a request of the Shreveport Campaign Club, agree to use every endeavor to get our employes to vote the People's ticket at the ensuing election, and in the event of their refusal so to do, or in case they vote the Radical ticket, to refuse to employ them at the expiration of their present contracts."

On the same day another large body of persons published in the same place a paper, in which they used the following language:

"We, the undersigned merchants of the city of Shreveport, alive to the great importance of securing a good and honest government to the State, do agree and pledge ourselves not to advance any supplies or money to any *planters* nor to any *planter* the coming year, who will give employment or rent lands to laborers who vote the Radical ticket in the coming election."

**The Work of the Returning Board.**

I have no information of the proceedings of the Returning Board for said election which may not be found in its report, which has been published. But it is a matter of public information that a great part of the time taken to canvass the votes was consumed by the arguments of counsel, several of whom represented each party before the Board. I have no evidence that the proceedings of this Board were not in accordance with the law under which they acted. Whether in excluding from their count certain returns they were right or wrong, is a question that depends upon the evidence that they had before them. But it is very clear that the law gives them the power, if they choose to exercise it, of deciding that *way, and prima facie* the persons whom they return as elected to the offices for which they were candidates. Respecting

**The Alleged Interference by the Military**

with the organization of the Legislature of Louisiana, on the 4th inst., I have no knowledge or information which has not been received by me since that time and published. My first information was from the papers of the morning of the 5th of January. I did not know that any such thing was anticipated, and no orders, nor suggestions were ever given to any military officer in that State upon that subject prior to their occurrence. I am well aware that any military interference by the officers or troops of the United States with the organization of a State Legislature, or any of its proceedings, or with any civil department of the Government, is repugnant to our ideas of government. I can conceive of no case, not involving rebellion or insurrection, where such interference by the authority of the General Government ought to be permitted, or can be justified. But there are circumstances connected with the late legislative imbroglio in Louisiana which seems to exempt the military from any intentional wrong in that matter. Knowing that they had been placed in Louisiana to prevent domestic violence, and aid in its suppression, the revolution was apparently, though, it is believed, not really, abandoned, and the cry of Federal usurpation and tyranny in Louisiana was renewed with redoubled energy. Troops had been sent to the State under the requisition of the Governor. As other disturbances seemed imminent, they were allowed to remain there to render the Executive such aid as might become necessary to enforce the laws of the Sate and repress the continued violence which seemed inevitable the moment Federal support should be withdrawn. Prior to, and with a view to the late election in Louisiana, white men associated themselves together in armed bodies, called White Leagues, and at the same time threats were made in the Democratic journals of the State that the election should be carried against the Republicans at all hazards, which very naturally greatly alarmed the colored voters. By section eight of the act of February 28, 1871, it is made

**The Duty of United States Marshals**

and their deputies at polls, where votes are cast for Representatives in Congress, to keep the peace and prevent any violation of the so-called enforcement acts and other offenses against the laws of the United States. Upon a requisition of the Marshal of Louisiana, and in view of said armed organizations and other portentious circumstances, I caused detachments of troops to be stationed in various localities of the State to aid him in the performance of his official duties—the enforcement of the State laws. The officers and troops of the United States may well have supposed that it was their duty to act when called upon by the Government for that purpose. Each branch of a legislative assembly is the judge of the election and qualifications of its own members, but if a mob or a body of unauthorized persons seize and hold the legislative hall in a tumultuous and riotous manner, and so prevent any organization by those legally returned as elected, it might become the duty of the State Executive to interpose, if requested by a majority of the members elected to suppress the disturbance, and enable the persons elected to organize the House. Any exercise of this power would be justifiable under the most extraordinary circumstances, and it would then be the duty of the Governor to call upon the constabulary, or, if necessary, the military forces of the State. But with reference to Louisiana it is to be borne in mind that any attempt by the Governor to use the police force of that State at this time would have undoubtedly precipitated bloodshed and the loss of life. Both parties appear to have relied upon them as conservators of the public peace. The first call was made by the Democrats to remove the persons obnoxious to them from the legislative hall, and the second was from the Republicans to remove the persons who had usurped seats in the Legislature without legal certificates authorizing them to seats, and in sufficient number to change the majority. Nobody was disturbed by the military who had a legal right at that time to occupy a seat in the Legislature. That the Democratic minority of the House undertook to seize its organization by fraud and violence; that in this attempt they trampled under foot the law; that they undertook to make persons, not forming a majority, members, so as to create a majority; that they acted under a preconcerted plan and under a false pretense, introduced into the hall men to support their pretensions, if necessary, and that a conflict, disorder and bloody proceedings followed are facts that seem to be well established. And I am credibly informed that these violent proceedings were the result of a premeditated plan to have the House organized, and in this way recognize what has been called the McEnery Senate; then to depose Governor Kellogg and so revolutionize the State Government. Whether the action of the Governor, at the request of the majority of the members returned as elected to the House, to use such means as were in his power to defeat these lawless and revolutionary proceedings is, perhaps,

**A Debatable Question.**

But it is quite certain that there would have been no trouble, if those who now complain of illegal interference had allowed the House to be organized in a lawful and regular manner. When those who inaugurate disorder and anarchy disavow such proceedings, it will be time enough to condemn those who, by such means as they have, prevent the success of their lawless and desperate schemes.

**Gen. Sheridan's Mission.**

Lieut. General Sheridan was requested by me to go to Louisiana to observe and report the situation there, and if, in his opinion, it was necessary, to assume the command, which he did on the 5th inst. As the legislative disturbances had occurred, at nine o'clock P. M., a number of hours after the disturbances. No party motives nor prejudices can reasonably be imputed to him. But, honestly convinced as to what he has seen and heard there, he has characterized the leaders of the White Leagues in severe terms and suggested a summary mode of proceeding against them, which though they cannot be adopted, would, if legal, soon put an end to the troubles and disorder in that State. General Sheridan was looking at facts, and possibly not thinking of proceedings which would be the only proper ones to pursue in time of peace, thought more of the utterly lawless condition of society surrounding him at the time of his dispatch of what would prove a sanguinary character.

**Never Proposed to do an Illegal Act.**

nor expressed a determination to proceed beyond what the law in the future might authorize for the punishment of the atrocities which have been committed, and the commission of which cannot be successfully denied. It is a deplorable fact that political crimes and murder have been committed in Louisiana which have gone unpunished, and which have been justified or apologized for in which much has been approach upon the State and country long after the present generation has passed away. I have no desire to have United States troops interfere in the domestic concerns of Louisiana or any other State, but on the 9th of December last, Governor Kellogg telegraphed to me his apprehensions that the White League intended to make another attack upon the same day. I made the following answer, since which no communication has been sent to him: "Your dispatch of this date is just received. It is exceedingly unpalatable to use troops in anticipation of charges. Let the local authorities be right, and then proceed with their duties without apprehension of danger. If they are then molested, the question will be determined whether the United State is able to maintain law and order within its limits or not."

I have deplored the necessity which seemed to make it my duty under the Constitution and laws to necessitate such interference. I have always refused, except when it seemed to be my imperative duty to do it in such a manner, by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

**Entreaties to the Southern People.**

I have repeatedly and earnestly entreated the people of the South to live together in peace and obey the laws, and nothing would give me greater pleasure than to see reconciliation and tranquility everywhere prevail, and thereby remove all necessity for

**The Laws to be Enforced.**

I regret, however, to say that this state of things does not exist, nor does its existence seem to be desired in the localities, and as to those, it may be proper for me to say that to the extent that Congress has conferred power on me to prevent it, either Ku-Klux clans, White Leagues, nor, any other association using arms and violence to execute their unlawful purposes, can be permitted in that way in any part of this country, nor can I see with indifference Union men or Republicans ostracised, persecuted and murdered on account of their opinions, as they now are in some localities.

**Congressional Responsibility.**

I have heretofore urged the case of Louisiana upon the attention of Congress, and I cannot but think its inaction has prejudiced the great evil.

**A Summary.**

To summarize, in September last an armed, organized body of men, in the support of candidates who had been put in nomination for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor at the November election in 1872, and who had been declared not elected by the Board of Canvassers, recognized by all the courts to which the question had been submitted, undertook to subvert and overthrow the State Government, which had been recognized to be in accordance with previous precedents. The recognized Governor was driven from the State House, and but for his finding shelter in the United States Custom House in the Capital of the State, of which he was Governor, it is scarcely to be doubted that he would have been killed. From the State House, before he had been driven to the Custom House, a call was made, in accordance with the fourth section, fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, for the aid of the General Government to suppress domestic violence. Under those circumstances, and in accordance with my sworn duties, my proclamation of the 15th of September, 1874, was issued. This served to reinstate Mr. Kellogg to his position nominally, but it cannot be claimed that the insurgents have to this day surrendered to the State authorities the arms belonging to the State, or that they have in any sense disarmed. On the contrary, it is known that the same armed organization that existed on the 14th of September, 1874, in opposition to the recognized State Government, still retain their organization, equipments and combinations, and can be called out at any hour to resist the State Government. Under these circumstances the same military forces has been continued in Louisiana as was sent under the first call, and under the same general instructions.

**Not a Pleasant Task.**

I repeat that the task assumed by the troops is not a pleasant one to them, that the army is not composed of lawyers, capable of judging at a moment's notice of just how far they can go in the maintenance of law and order, and that it was impossible to give specific instructions providing for all possible contingencies that might arise. The troops were bound to act upon the judgment of the commanding officers upon each sudden contingency that arose, or wait instructions which could only reach them after the threatened wrongs had been committed which they were called on to prevent. It should be recollected, too, that upon my recognition of the Kellogg Government I reported that fact, with the ground of recognition, to Congress, and asked that body to take action in the matter, otherwise I should regard their silence as acquiesiene in my course. No action has been taken by that body and I have maintained the position marked out. If an error has been committed by the army in these matters, it has always been on the side of the preservation of good order, the maintenance of law, and protection of life. Their bearing reflects credit upon the soldiers, and if wrong has resulted the blame rests with the turbulent elements surrounding them.

I now earnestly ask that such action be taken by Congress as to leave my duties perfectly clear in dealing with the affairs of Louisiana, giving assurance, at the same time, that whatever may be done by that body in the premises will be executed according to the spirit and letter of law, without fear or favor. I herewith transmit copies of documents containing more specific information as to the subject matter of the resolution.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Jan. 13, 1875.

**Documents Accompanying the Message**

The documents accompanying the President's message are voluminous: The first is a letter from Governor Kellogg, dated August 19th last, addressed to President Grant at Long Branch, in which Governor Kellogg regrets to have to trouble him again about Louisiana affairs, but exceptional circumstances and the importance of the issues involved render it necessary that he should make a brief statement of the situation, which he proceeds to do, promising that Louisiana is now the last State in the southwest, except Mississippi, that remains true to the Republican party. He concludes by saying: "I respectfully and earnestly suggest that if the United States troops were returned to their posts in this State, such a course would have a most salutary effect, and would prevent much bloodshed and probably a formal call upon the President and renewed agitation of the Louisiana question, which otherwise a quiet, fair election next November would forever set at rest, and fully vindicate your just policy toward us."

Marshal Packard, August 30th last, telegraphs to Attorney General Williams a request to the Secretary of War to order a sufficient force immediately to aid in the discharge of his duties, as required by law. The registration was about to commence. Large bodies of armed and mounted white men had appeared. Through fear of them the blacks would be unable to register or vote in case of a conflict, which Packard regarded as imminent.

On August 30th Governor Kellogg informs Attorney General Williams of a gross outrage which had just been perpetrated at Coushatta. The presence of troops would go to prevent violence and bloodshed, and said there was "an openly avowed policy of exterminating the Republicans."

Information was sent to Attorney General Williams by Marshal Packard and District Attorney Beckwith, dated September 10th and 13th, of the proceedings of the White Leagues, and urging the necessity for troops to prevent murder, etc.

On the 14th of September a request to the President to take measures to put down domestic violence and insurrection then prevailing.

Numerous telegrams are sent to the Attorney General by Marshal Packard and others asserting that armed mobs were reported all over New Orleans. The Leaguers are much more formidable than is supposed, etc.

The Mayor of St. Francisville telegraphs, September 9th, to the Attorney General: "The timely arrival of Federal troops has saved the lives of unoffending Republicans. We look confidently to the loyal North for the support we so justly deserve. Congress extended to the weak, and hope the protection of the Government will continue until the elections are over."

On December 9th, Gov. Kellogg telegraphed to the President: "Should information reaches me that the White League propose making an attack upon the State House, especially that portion occupied by the Treasurer of the State, which contains is very numerous and well armed, and the State forces now available are not sufficient to resist successfully any movement they may make. With the view of preventing such attempt, and the bloodshed which would be likely to result should the insurgent body gain possession of the State House, in dispersing them, I respectfully request that a detachment of United States troops be stationed in the vicinity of the St. Louis Hotel which is not used for any of the State offices, where they will be readily available to prevent any such insurrectionary movement as that contemplated."

Ex-Governor Wells, President of the State Returning Board, telegraphed to the President, on December 10th, "The members of the Board are being publicly and privately threatened with assassination. The attack upon the State House, which is likely to result in bloodshed, is also threatened. By request of the Board, I respectfully ask that a detachment of troops be stationed in the Custom House, so that the deliberations and final action of the Board may be free from intimidation and violence."

The following was communicated confidentially to General Sheridan:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,

"WASHINGTON, December 24, 1874.

"To Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Chicago, Ill.—General—The President sent for me this morning, and desires me to say to you that he wishes you to visit the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, and especially New Orleans, La., and Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi, and ascertain for yourself and for his information the general condition of matters in those localities. You need not confine your visit to the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, and may extend your trip to other States, if you think it will be proper, nor need you confine your visit in the States of Louisiana and Mississipi to the places named. What the President desires is the true condition of affairs, and to receive such suggestions from you as may be deem advisable and judicious. Inclosed herewith is an order authorizing you to assume command of the Military Division of the South, or any portion of that Division, should you see proper to do so. It may be possible that circumstance may arise which would render this the proper course to pursue. You can, if you desire it, see General McDowell in Louisiana, and make known to him confidentially the object of your trip, but that is not required of you. Communication with him by you is left entirely to your own judgment. Of course, you can take with you such gentlemen of your staff as you may find it best that the trip should appear to be one as much of pleasure as business, for the fact that your mere presence in the localities referred to will have, it is presumed, a beneficial effect. The President thinks, also, that a trip South might be agreeable to you, and that you might be able to obtain a good deal of information on the subject about which he would like to have you make over return by Washington, and make a verbal report, and also inform me from time to time of your views and conclusions.

"Yours truly, &c.,

"W. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War."

"War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, December 24, 1874.—To Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan, United States Army, Chicago, Ill.—Sir: If in the course of the inspection and investigation the Secretary of War has directed you to make in his communication of this date, you should find it necessary to assume command over the Military Division of the South, or any portion thereof, the President of the United States hereby authorizes and instructs you to take command accordingly, and to establish your headquarters at such point as you may deem best for the interests of the public service.

"I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) "E. D. TOWNSEND,

"Assistant Adjutant General."

A copy o the above letter was furnished Gen. McDowell, commanding the Military Division of the South, Jan. 5th, 1875.

[TELEGRAM.]

"HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF MISSOURI, Chicago, December 26.—To W. W. Belknap, Washington, D. C.: Your letter has been received. All right.

(Signed) "P. H. SHERIDAN,

"Lieutenant General."

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, St. Louis, December 30, 1874.—To General: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your confidential communication of December 26th, with inclosures.

"Your obedient servant,

"W. T. SHERMAN, General.

"To W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington."

Next appear telegrams of Sheridan, dated January 8th, addressed to the Secretary of War, relative to Secretary Kellogg to his position nominally, but it cannot be claimed that the insurgents have to this day surrendered to the State authorities the arms belonging to the State, or that they have in any sense disarmed. On the contrary, it is known that the same armed organization that existed on the 14th of September, 1874, in opposition to the recognized State Government, still retain their organization, equipments and combinations, and can be called out at any hour to resist the State Government. Under these circumstances the same military forcehas been continued in Louisiana as was sent under the first call, and under the same general instructions.

**Not a Pleasant Task.**

I repeat that the task assumed by the troops is not a pleasant one to them, that the army is not composed of lawyers, capable of judging at a moment's notice of just how far they can go in the maintenance of law and order, and that it was impossible to give specific instructions providing for all possible contingencies that might arise. The troops were bound to act upon the judgment of the commanding officers upon each sudden contingency that arose, or wait instructions which could only reach them after the threatened wrongs had been committed which they were called on to prevent. It should be recollected, too, that upon my recognition of the Kellogg Government I reported that fact, with the ground of recognition, to Congress, and asked that body to take action in the matter, otherwise I should regard their silence as acquiesiene in my course. No action has been taken by that body and I have maintained the position marked out. If an error has been committed by the army in these matters, it has always been on the side of the preservation of good order, the maintenance of law, and the State will show a corresponding state of affairs.

**Character of the Outrages.**

The following statements will illustrate the character and kind of these outrages: On the 30th of August, 1874, in Red river parish, six State and parish officers, named Twitchell, Divers, Holland, Howell, Edgerton and Willis, were taken, together with four negroes, under guard, to be carried out of the State, and were deliberately murdered.

On the 20th of August, 1874, the White League tried, sentenced and hanged two negroes.

On the 28th of August, 1874, three negroes were shot and killed at Brownsville, just before the arrival of United States troops in the parish. Two White Leaguers rode up to a negro cabin and called for a drink of water. When an old colored man turned to draw it they shot him in the back and killed him. The courts were all broken up in this district, and the District Judge driven out. In the parish of Caddo, prior to the arrival of United States troops, all of the officers at Shreveport were compelled to abdicate by the White League, which took possession of the place. Among those obliged to abdicate were Walsh, Mayor Rogers, Sheriff; Wheaton, Clerk of Court; Durant, Recorder; and Ferguson and Renfro, Administrators. Two colored men who had given evidence in regard to frauds committed in the parish were compelled to flee for their lives, and reached this city last night, having been smuggled through in a cargo of cotton. In the parish of Bossier, the White League have attempted to force the abdication of Judge Baker, United States Commissioner and Parish Judge, together with O'Neal, Sheriff, and Walker, Clerk of Court, and they have compelled the Parish and District Courts to suspend operations. Judge Baker states that the White Leaguers notified him several times that if he became a candidate on the Republican ticket, or if he attempted to organize the Republican party, he should not live until the election. They also tried to intimidate him through his family by making the same threats to his wife and child told by him that he was United States Commissioner, they notified him not to attempt to exercise the functions of his office.

**Ostracism.**

An illustration of the ostracism that prevails in the State may be found in a resolution of the White League Club in the parish of DeSoto, which states that they pledge themselves "under no circumstances, after the coming election, to employ, rent land to, or in any other manner give aid, comfort or credit to any man, white or black, who votes against the nominees of the white man's party. Safety for individuals who express their opinion in isolated portions of this State has existed only when that opinion was in favor of the principles and party supported by the Ku-Klux and White League organizations.

Only yesterday Judge Myers, Parish Judge of the parish of Natchitoches, called on me, upon his arrival in this city, and stated that in order to reach here alive, he was obliged to leave his home by stealth, and after nightfall, and make his way to Little Rock, Ark., and come to this city by way of Memphis. He further states that while he was lying at the point of death in the same village, he was unable to visit him for fear of assassination, and yet he is a native of the parish, and prescribed for his political sentiments only. It is more than probable that if such Government has existed in this State, it is the result of the armed organizations, which have now crystalized into what is called White League. Instead of bad government giving rise to them, they have, by their terrorism, prevented to a considerable extent the collection of taxes, holding of courts, punishment of criminals, and vitiated public sentiment by familiarizing it with the scenes above described.

I am now engaged in compiling evidence for a detailed report upon the above subject, but it will be some time before I can obtain all the facts in relation to the cases that have occurred throughout the State. I will also report in due time upon the same subject in the States of Arkansas and Mississippi.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### The New Southern Rebellion.

### The Propriety of Gen. Sheridan's Course Demonstrated.

**Special to Pittsburgh Gazette.**

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1875.

**The President's Message**

to-day convinced the last doubting (Thomas, among the Republicans) here of the entire propriety of Sheridan's course in Louisiana. The chief event to-day, however, was Senator Logan's magnificent speech on the same question. The bare announcement that he was to speak crowded the galleries with visitors and the Senate floor with Representatives from the House. Senator Logan showed that treason against a State was treason against the United States, made a terrible arraignment of the Democracy for its endorsement of treason and traitors, gave new and startling facts, showed copies of threatening circulars sent to Southern Republicans by White League Democrats, entirely refuted every statement made by Thurman, Ex-rebel Gordon and other Democratic Senators. Gordon interrupted him frequently, but was worsted every time.

**Military Interference.**

The Democratic press and partisans may as well stop clamoring "military interference" with the Louisiana Legislature. It was unavoidable and there are plenty of precedents to justify it.

**At President Lincoln's First Inauguration**

Lieut. Gen. Scott packed artillery so as to command the National Capital, and drew up his infantry so as to protect the inaugural ceremonies from Democratic violence.

**The Arkansas Case.**

Less than three months ago the Republican Governor of Arkansas, under the decree of the Supreme Court of that State, ousted the Democratic Governor Baxter, and took peaceable possession of the State House, and the entire State Government, and held it without any assistance from the National Government.

The Democratic Governor Baxter appealed to President Grant, who, under the advice of Attorney General Williams, ordered United States troops to expel the Republican Governor and reinstate his Democrat opponent. We heard no Democratic outcry against "Federal interference" in the Arkansas case.

It is the opinion of those here who are competent to judge, that Lieutenant General Sheridan would have been justified in killing a hundred or two of White Leaguers on the 4th instant.

**Pacific Mail.**

Some weeks ago, when the Pacific Mail case was first opened, I telegraphed that enough had been developed to show that seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars had been stolen from the company, ostensibly to be used in bribing Congressmen, but really to be divided among the thieves. The great mass of evidence thus far taken only goes to prove my first general statement to be correct.

There may have been two or three—half a dozen at most—venal Congressmen whose course was controlled by money received, but they did not in the least influence the result. The measure was supported at the time to be wise and just, and it went through on its merits, or rather on its supposed merits.

The scoundrels who drew money from the venal management, under the pretence that it was needed to get the bill through, wanted it for their own corrupt private uses. None will deny that there is bribery and corruption here, but not to the extent that has been represented by the Democratic and "Independent" press. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1875.

**Pacific Mail Subsidy Investigation.**

On the resumption of the Pacific Mail investigation to-day the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee announced that he had received from the Bank of California a transcript of Richard B. Irwin's account with that institution from January 5th, 1872, to January 5th, 1873, showing that Irwin was credited with $100,000 on June 6th, 1872. This corroborated Abert's testimony that Irwin took with him to California, May 27th, $100,000, which, together with $706,500, disbursed by Abert, and $18,500 returned to Irwin's credit here, accounts for the whole of the $225,000 check previously received by Abert from Irwin. The cashier of the Bank of California also furnished information that the draft drawn by Lees & Walker, February 17, for $15,000 in gold, was paid March 11, 1872, endorsed by Eldridge and Irwin.

**Deficiency Estimates.**

The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the House of Representatives estimates of appropriations required to supply deficiencies for the service for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1875, and prior years, as follows: State Department, $23,764; Treasury, $284,797; War, $118,767; Navy, $13,377; Interior, $471,349; total, $892,054.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 13, 1875.

**Tilton vs. Beecher.**

There was a large attendance of the members of Plymouth Church at the Tilton-Beecher trial to-day. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and wife, Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Overington, Tilton and Moulton arrived before Mr. Morris resumed his opening argument for the prosecution.

☞ **For Latest Telegrams see Fourth Page.**


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PIONEER

LAMP, OIL AND GLASSWARE HOUSE

R. P. WALLACE & CO.,

No. 39 Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers and Jobbers in Oils, Lamps, Chandeliers; also, Window Glass, Prescription Vials and Table Glassware. The attention of cash and short time buyers is invited to our large and well assorted stock, which we are prepared to offer the lowest prices yet reached.

R. P. WALLACE & CO.


## LATEST RIVER NEWS.

**Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.**

GREENSBORO, PA., January 12.

River about 4 feet 6 inches and rising slowly. There are prospects of a break up. The weather is rainy.

CINCINNATI, January 13.—River 11 feet 3 inches; and falling. Weather clear and colder. Some ice is still running.

EVANSVILLE, January 43.—It drizzled rain all night, but is now cleared up. Weather colder; mercury 35 to 25. Wind from the west by north. River fallen 1 9-10 feet; 15 feet on the gauge. Down—Juila and Vanderburg, 9 A. M.; D. R. Wood and John A. Wood, with tows, 5; Pat Cleburne, 6. Business was active. The Dean is receiving liberally. The Andy Baum left the mouth of Green River for Cincinnati this morning. It is freezing hard to-night.

LOUISVILLE, January 13.—River falling, with 7 feet in canal and 5 feet in Indian chute. Ice is still running quite heavy and is beginning to gorge in front of the dam. The J. D. Parker left for Memphis this morning. There were no other departures or arrivals. The Indiana is expected to arrive some time during the night. The Nick Longworth starts out to-morrow. The weather was pleasant during the day, but it is now growing colder.

MEMPHIS, January 13.—River fell one inch during the past 24 hours. Weather clear and cold. All the packets are behind time on account of the fog. Departed—Fort Gibson, Arkansas River; Bisparck, for New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 12.—Arrived—Mary Lee and Morgan, St. Louis; Rocket, Arkansas. Departed—R. W. Dugan, Arkansas River. Clear and pleasant.

CAIRO, January 13.—No arrivals or departures except the local packets. River 17 feet 5 inches; falling. Weather clear; mercury 24.

## ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

**New Orleans.**

NEW ORLEANS, January 12.—Flour in fair demand; country extras, $4.25@4.50; double $5.25@5.75; treble $5.50@5.75; choice $6@6.25. Corn dull; mixed 82c; white 87@88c. Oats dull at 72@75c. Hay quiet at $1.35. Hay dull; prime $24; choice $26. Pork dull and nominal at $20.50. Dry salt meats scarce; 7¾, 8, 10¼, 10¾@10¾c. Bacon scarce; 9¾, 9¾, 11½@12c. Hams dull at 14@14½c. Lard scarce and in good demand; tierce packers 11½@11¾c; keg 12½@12¾c; prime 12@12½c. Whisky dull and irregular; ordinary western 90@96c. Coffee fir

# DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

*OFFICIAL PAPER*
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875:

*DAILY GAZETTE:*
POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

| | |
|---|---|
| By Mail, per annum | $10 00 |
| By Mail for six months | 5 00 |
| By Mail for three months | 2 50 |
| By Mail for one month | 1 00 |
| By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier | 15 |

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

*WEEKLY GAZETTE:*
POSTAGE PRE-PAID

| | |
|---|---|
| Single Subscribers | $1 75 |
| Clubs of five | 7 50 |
| Clubs of ten | 14 00 |

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1875.


BONDS at Frankfort 98¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 25½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼.

WE ARE under obligations to E. P Kearns, Esq., for valuable documents from the several Departments of the State Government.

SENATOR NEWMYER, of this county, has the honor of having introduced resolutions endorsing the course of the President in the New Orleans affair. All honor to Newmyer.

THE Philadelphia papers refer with great severity to Colonel Forney's reception of $25,000 of the Pacific Mail corruption fund. It is a gratifying circumstance that the Pittsburgh press is free of the affair. Yet any of our papers wielded as much influence as did Don Piatt, who took $5,000.

IF THE New York *Tribune* is not amply patronized by the rebel element South, it will not be because of lack of devotion to their cause. It has rendered them enthusiastic service,—reviling Union men, and deriding the cause of the Government. Where a journal devotes itself to the interest of assassins, they alone should be looked to for support.

IT is difficult to comprehend the exact motive that inspires a certain paper in this city, in its continual assaults on President Gross, of Select Council. At the time when Dr. Gross was a candidate for the Mayoralty nomination against Morgan, that paper, for *some reason*, urgently, but unavailingly, supported his claims. Now, for some other reason, it continually assails him, and, in doing so, perverts the truth to the injury of other parties. Its declaration of yesterday, relative to the committees of Councils, did grave injustice to gentlemen who served on the Water Committee. We know of instances—that of Messrs. Meyran, Morrison and others—where they were changed, at their own request, to other and more important committees. Also, in Common Council, there were many changes in its membership. Thus, changes in committees were not made in Common Council as a reflection on old members, nor does the retention of old committees in Select Council prove Dr. Gross corrupt. Even malice should not resort to falsehood.

WE gave, yesterday, some statements on Louisiana affairs from one Chicago paper. Another, the *Tribune*, has this to say of the call for the Bourbon meeting in New York, on that subject: "Here are *several* distinct falsehoods. The Legislature was not organized peaceably, and was not organized at all, as has been shown repeatedly, and the troops were not acting under orders of the President, but did act first under the orders of the Democrats, and second under the orders of the Governor of the State, at the request of the Republican members; and, lastly, that they did not 'disperse the Legislature,' but simply removed five impostors from one branch thereof, who had no color of right to seats, at the order of the Governor and fifty-two members of the body. They did not touch or molest any person who had a certificate of election or a right to sit in the body. And yet, upon the strength of these gross falsehoods, the newspapers of New York City have induced certain people of that city, headed by the venerable Mr. Bryant, to call a meeting to denounce the action of the President, who has not taken the first step in the matter!" We are at a loss to account for the utter mendacity of the New York press. They have not up to this time, once fairly stated the truth. They lie,—and then fight the President, as though he were responsible for their falsehoods.

THE *Post* devotes three-fourths of a column in reply to our twelve-line item of Tuesday. We thought we were explicit, but our cotemporary seeks to persuade us we were not. In doing this it uses such assertions, as follows: "When a State Legislature is dispersed by the order of the President and Lieutenant General, it strikes us that the military rules." No Legislature has been dispersed by the President or Lieutenant General,—hence the converse of the *Post's* proposition is true,—the military does *not* rule. "Sheridan asked to be permitted to declare the people of the South banditti." Not true,—he only asked that the White League murderers be declared banditti. "And the GAZETTE endorsed this monstrous proposition." Not true,—the GAZETTE stated it could not be done, but thought it would be a good thing if it could be. The *Post* does not endorse assassination, we are glad to say, and yet it tacks on to this very proper declaration the following remarkable statement: "We have not overlooked the fact that the worst criminals are carpet-baggers." We presume this to have been deliberately said. The "carpet-baggers" referred to are those who were in the Union armies, or who were since the war settled in the Southern States, own property, and lead peaceful lives. Those they are compared with are persons who have committed no less than 4,000 assassinations in cold blood,—among those at Coushatta, Trenton, and other points. People who peacefully obey the laws are "worse criminals" than assassins! And the paper that says this talks about Sheridan's brutality!

### *OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.*

The report of Superintendent Luckey for the past year, is a remarkable document, replete with information, and suggestive in its statistical facts. The average monthly enrolment of pupils, for example, in the city, was 15,614,—while the average daily attendance was 12,874, or within 2,741 of the entire number. This is a high average, when we consider the fact that in so large a number, quite a considerable per centage was probably affected by sickness, or causes that would be an excuse from attendance, even under a compulsory law. When we remember that a law compelling attendance would require this only for a given number of months,—less than the number during which the schools are kept open each year, it may be assumed that we now have as large an attendance as we would under the compulsory system. If so, the conclusion follows, that our Pittsburgh system is equal, in its results, to any compulsory arrangement likely to be devised. What are the peculiarities of this system? We answer—attractive, healthful buildings, agreeable instruction, and active, vigilant superintendence. We include in the last remark, not merely that given by the City Superintendent, but that of the local Boards. We have and maintain an interest in the schools, and hence they prosper.

The receipts for the year, including balance of $45,076.09 from last year, were $704,791.98, of which $445,804.86 was received from taxation, and $137,958.15 from the sale of bonds. Of this sum, $273,808,85 were for the expenses of the schools, —in the form of salaries, and $41,856.18 for current expenses of building,—leaving $386,945.05 to be expended in permanent improvements, paying debts and interest. The cost per pupil, deducible from these figures, was $19.72 on the average monthly enrollment, or $23.92 on the average daily attendance,—not, we think, a high figure. The importance of drawing in our public schools, is briefly but earnestly dwelt upon. We fully endorse all that is said on the subject.

The High School report, while brief, indicates material progress in a direction that we deem very important. We have repeatedly urged that the practical be held closely in view in the High School course, and that the dead languages be made less prominent. We are gratified to notice that the administration of Dr. Jillson begins to show the fruits of effective effort, in this direction. The students, as yet, apply their studies by the use of extra time, but the fact that effort is being made in that direction will eventually work a modification in the system, and make the High School all the more effective. We are also pleased to notice that training schools have been established, which will serve to render the Normal department of the High School all the more effective. We still insist, however, that a Normal department should not be connected with the High School at all. That institution has enough to do without seeking to provide teachers for the ward schools. What we need is a thoroughly furnished Normal School, that shall be fitted for the work it has to do, and to which only those will go who purpose to make a profession of teaching. The setting apart of two training schools is a step in this direction, and we have faith that the rest will come in good time.

The long statistical statement of property, taxation and the like is a valuable feature in this report. We have not the space to give an analysis of it, but it shows liberality in the support of schools, and rapid growth in the value of school property in this city. In six years the value of school property has increased from $392,000 to $1,904,500, and the attendance nearly 200 per cent. Mr. Luckey has been honored with great confidence by the people, and his plans have been happily developed.

### *THE SPECIAL MESSAGE.*

President Grant yesterday transmitted to Congress his special message on Louisiana affairs. It is a clear, consecutive statement of what has occurred in that State from 1868 to the present, as affecting the present condition of things. This statement shows, with a clearness and force that cannot be appreciated without reading the message, the utter brutality of the rebel element at the South,—particularly in Louisiana. The President details instances of most brutal and cold-blooded massacre of blacks, the perpetrators of which are yet unharmed. The fact that these many murders were committed for the purpose of driving Republicans from power is clearly stated and proven. He also gives a consecutive statement of the legal aspects of the difficulty attending the establishing of the Kellogg Government. While not endorsing all that was done, the President considers Kellogg best entitled to the position of Governor, it being absolutely certain that the McEnery faction had put aside 20,000 votes legally cast for him. Coming down to the events of the 4th instant, the President shows that while some things were of debatable legality, it was a question whether Republicans would allow themselves to be beaten down, or use such powers they had at command. They did the latter, and he justifies it. In any event, he claims there was no interference with the Legislature,—but merely to preserve the peace. The President stands firmly by Sheridan, and claims that while his method of restoring peace is not allowable, it would be effective. He closes by reminding Congress of its failure to act on this subject, and by assuring that body that so long as he is President, Ku-Klux, White League, or other arms-bearing organizations, shall not be allowed to carry their purposes, but will be rigidly repressed.

We fear Republicans do not realize the extent of their obligation to the President for his firmness in this emergency. Had James Buchanan been in the President's chair, we had all the conditions for another civil war. But the firm bearing and vigorous measures of the President suppressed the blood-thirsty White League element, and maintained peace. Yet in all parts of the country Democrats are bellowing themselves hoarse in denunciation of his course. The proposition has even been impudently put forward in this city that Republicans shall originate a meeting to condemn Grant. We have already spoken of that. We now urge that a meeting be held to *endorse* the course of the President, and of Sheridan. Pittsburgh Republicans ought to speak out on this question. We endorse Grant, in all that he has had done, and Sheridan in all he has done and *suggested*. We know his suggestion cannot be acted on; but were it, there would soon be righteous punishment awarded to the bloodthirsty rebels of that State. Generous reconstruction is a failure; and this nation will be compelled again to arouse itself to meet the murderous spirit of Southern rebels, and the disloyalty of their backers North.

### *LIBEL LAWS AND SUITS.*

It seems to be thoroughly well-known that we have a stringent libel law in this State. If by accident or design, a journal trenches upon the domain of private rights, there is wonderful readiness to force the issue to a suit at law. This proves, at least, that the stringency of the law is very clearly comprehended. We may remark here that we have never seriously objected to a stringent libel law. We comprehend, as fully as others, the importance of restraining the press from wanton and vindictive attacks on private character. There is, in every community, a tendency to pander to the sensational element, and in doing so to invade private life, and carelessly, if not maliciously, expose and assail parties, to their great suffering and injury. All such propensities should be rigidly restrained, and the best method of doing it is to have stringent laws. But there are other journals,—and we class the GAZETTE in this list,—which while energetic and painstaking in gathering news, carefully and conscientiously avoid injuring private parties, while giving the public its news it has the right to expect. Yet it is possible that even such journals, under the strained interpretation of law, can be made to seem to have libeled and have committed a technical violation of law, while they have not intended to injure or libel any person. Still further in the multiplied sources from which newspapers, at this day, derive information, and the haste that is necessary in preparing it for publication, it is impossible, at all times, to avoid technical libels. The distinguishing feature of American journalism is its promptness in furnishing news. The people demand this, but with it comes the unavoidable necessity of using news at times, without inquiring as to its absolute correctness. Hence, there will occur technical violations of the libel law,—where there not only is no malice whatever, but in the nature of the case, cannot be.

These are facts, that can be abundantly verified. So careful is the GAZETTE in dealing with doubtful points, and so desirous is it of avoiding injury to others, that where news has come from an apparently authoritative source, the giving of which would do injury to private persons, it has suppressed names entirely, and given the mere news,—waiting till another time for particulars. Yet we cannot avoid, at times, giving particulars. The public has its demands, and these must be met. Hence the possibility of libel suits cannot always be allowed to stand in the way of the news. A case of alleged murder, of rowdyism, of assault and battery,—almost any event that is sufficiently out of the customary order to be regarded as news, may also furnish a libel suit. The most painstaking care, in the limited time afforded, will not always suffice to so equitably divide responsibility as to avoid harm in all cases. Hence the liability of suits of this character.

The fact that our libel law is so stringent has occasioned, however, another evil. We refer to suits for money,—or the use of the law to extort money, where but a very slight and easily reparable injury has been done. We have no special instance in mind,—but we affirm it as a fact substantiated by the experience of all publishers, that many, if not most libel suits, are more malicious than the libel prosecuted for. In most instances venality or malice is at the foundation of such suits. Any well conducted, and fair-minded paper, clearly convinced that it has done wrong to a person, will cheerfully make any necessary correction, if properly requested to do so. Yet there are instances where suits are begun, before retraction can be made, and all reparation is refused, except it be in the form of a sum of money. Our libel law is used for blackmailing purposes, to a greater or lesser extent. This is a fact, well known to publishers and lawyers. Nevertheless, we do not complain of the law, but mention this fact to show that its administration needs to be carefully guarded.

That our juries, as a rule, do render justice in such cases, we fully admit. We are not among those who have lost faith in the American jury system. But it is evident, from the facts we have stated, that the greatest caution should be observed in all such cases. The object of all law is to mete out equal and exact justice,—to protect the rights of all. That it should restrain the press from wanton assaults on the character or reputation of persons, or from any publication which will work harm, we admit. But where, on the other hand, there has been no purposeful injury wrought, and where reparation fully equal to the unintended injury is offered, we insist that equal and exact justice requires that verdicts should be rendered favorably to the press. We are glad to notice that all recent libel suits, in this State, have thus terminated. And it only remains for the press, first carefully avoiding wrong,—to stand firmly up, and carry all cases of malicious or venal prosecution before juries, to soon break up this business, and confine all such prosecutions to instances where real and wanton injury has been done.

### FEMALE TACTICS.

**"One Better" in Jewels.**

A writer in the Boston *Globe*, chatting of a trip to a town from a suburban place, gives the following glimpse into the possibilities af female emulation: "One day on the trip up, reading a magazine, my attention was attracted by the glitter of a gold bracelet, which, look where I would, flashed before my eyes, and further scrutiny revealed the fact that the young lady who wore it was particularly anxious that I should be attracted by it, and, to further her design, began cutting the leaves of her magazine with a silver fruit knife. For the purpose of showing her that it was not particularly dazzled, in fact, that there was another such in the world, I took a gold pencil from my pocket and marked a passage in my book, for my bracelet was equal to hers. Observing that fact, she drew off her left glove and carefully arranged her veil, that I might not fail to see the heavily chased ring, which encircled her finger. 'I could go her one better' or so; taking off my glove, I drew down the blind, flashing a rare topaz and a solitaire diamond before her appreciative eyes. She saw, and, quickly pulling off her other glove, displayed a splended cluster diamond and a gigantic amethyst. I was slightly nonplussed, but, as she wore no earrings, I felt that, after all I was even with her. At that instant she drew an elegant little watch from her belt, which she studied attentively two whole minutes, holding it up in full view, then turned to me as if to say, 'Well, go on.' I had done my best, and could not answer her challenge, but thought mournfully of my poor little locket in a drawer at home, with one side all jammed in. When, at last, the aggravating creature took a jewel-case from her satchel, and held up a lovely coral set, turning it this way and that to exhibit all its beauties, fruitively glancing at me to be sure that I observed, I was utterly vanquished, completely routed, and so greatly absorbed in my book that I did not see a thing.'"

### PIE.

**Bane of the American Household.**

The New York *Evening Post* devotes a leader to a philippic against "pie," and it can hardly be accused of wasting its space in a frivolous or unimportant discussion in so doing. Pie is the bane of the American household, the lurking devil of the cupboard. It beguiles childhood by seductive appeal to the uneducated palate, and by gradually vitiating the taste it becomes a cherished weakness of the adult, in the end, if adhered to, banishing all the peace and joy of the head, heart, and stomach. Of mince pie, a close observer has not inaptly said: "Moist and indigestible at the bottom, flaky and indigestible on top, with untold horrors between." Other pie may have the excruciating characteristics of mince with a difference in the degree of the horrors deftly hidden between the upper and nether crusts. And this concentrated dyspepsia is carried everywhere. The poor child is allowed to take pie to school and munch it six times a day, thus darkening its whole future. Married couples become sour and morose, and at last separate. They pronounce the cause incompatibility of temper. They are wrong; it is pie. Promising homes are broken up; the young man goes out into the world in anger, and the old man's curse follows him. Pie again on both sides. What an absurdity for a reformer who carries in his shrunken face the distorting tell-tale marks of pie, to rave about narcotics and stimulants! Eradicate the imp at the larder and there will be one less influence at work to drive young men to seek the imp which lies in the bottle. Let us have a genuine cookery reform.

**Thawing Out the Meter.**

An intelligent hotel employe in Indianapolis attempted to thaw out the gas-meter Thursday night. His success startled him. The *Sentinel* thus tells the whole story: "Last evening, just before 6 o'clock, Mrs. Porter, who is managing the Pyle House during the disability of her sick husband, rushed into the office, where a large number of boarders and guests were waiting for supper, and first begging them not to get excited, or to make any disturbance that might alarm Mr. Porter, who was sick in bed up stairs, informed them that the house was on fire in the cellar. Of course there was an immediate rush for the outside and cellar, where it was at once discovered that the gas meter was all ablaze, the flames reaching the floor and spreading themselves somewhat fearfully. A number pitched into the red and blue blazes with blankets, old clothes, and water, and endeavored to suppress them, but all to little or no purpose, until some one more considerate than the rest suggested that the gas be turned off. A wrench was thereupon secured, the gas turned off, and thus the flames were quickly extinguished without much damage beyond an exceedingly lively scare for a few minutes. It appears that having had some trouble during the past few cold nights by the gas-meter freezing, one of the men adopted a rather dangerous method of thawing it out. He wound the end of a stick with a lot of old rags, which he brought saturated with coal oil. The torch, all ablaze, he held under the pipes and meter long enough to melt the lead that formed the packing where the pipes connect with the meter, and the fire was the result."

**Boston Schools.**

The public schools of Boston are rapidly taking the place of the private schools, in which, fifty years ago, more than one-half of the children attending school were educated. Superintendent Philbrick reports that in 1817, when the population of Boston was 40,000, there were 2,365 pupils belonging to the public schools, and 4,132 belonging to private schools. In 1830 the numbers had increased to 7,459 in the public schools, and decreased to 4,108 in the private schools. Since that time the public schools have gained rapidly in the number of their pupils. In 1873, Boston, with a population of 250,701, had 35,930 pupils in public schools, and only 3,887 in private schools. The population from 1856 to 1873 increased fifty-five per cent.; the pupils in the public schools increased in number fifty-one per cent., while the number of pupils in private schools actually decreased. The cost per scholar for the total school expenses in 1855–56 was $17.31; in 1873–74, $42.79. The city expenditures, for all purposes, increased during this time 763 per cent., while school expenditures increased but 353 per cent.

**The Russian Countess' Laces.**

The case in which the Russian Countess, Olgo De Maluta Fraloff, seeks to recover $75,000 from the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for laces alleged to have been lost by her while traveling on that road, was continued yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace. The case for the plaintiff was closed by expert testimony as to the value of the lost laces, from which it appeared that some of the "Point d' Alencon" variety, thirty inches wide, was valued at from $1,200 to $1,500 per yard. Mr. Shepard, counsel for the railroad company, moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that, as the company had not been notified of the value of the laces at the time they were received as baggage, it could not be held responsible for their loss. On trial.—*N. Y. Times.*

### *PERSONAL.*

THE wife of Canon Kingsley is reported to be dangerously ill.

LONGFELLOW is seriously ill at his home in Cambridge with a cold.

MR. GLADSTONE attained his 65th year on December 29, and Mr. Disraeli his 69th two days later.

WHITTIER has promised to read one of his poems at a fair in Boston in aid of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

A REPORT is current in Glasgow that Mr. Baird, the donor of half a million sterling to the Church of Scotland, is to be made baronet.

A MOST entertaining autobiography is promised by the literary executors of Mr. Buckstone, the famous London dramatist, actor and manager.

BISHOP CHENEY received a Christmas present of a gorgeous set of harness and a full wardrobe of Episcopal robes from his admirers in Chicago.

THE Rev. Mr. Boehm, of Jersey City, is preparing to celebrate his centennial birthday next May. He is the only survivor of the first General Conference of American Methodists.

IN a Paris advertising sheet the following occurs: "An orphan, aged nineteen, possessed of fourteen millions, wishes to marry a French Prince. Answer, post-paid," &c.

As evidences accumulate, King Alfonso becomes more American. John Forsythe was his grandfather, and another American is named as his father. He is more than ever bound to aid Perkins.

A VERY clever way of getting rid of obstacles is that of the proposed marriage of young King Alfonso with the daughter of Don Carlos. It is said that in this event Don Carlos will withdraw his claims to the Spanish throne.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL will reply to his adversaries all round in the *Popular Science Monthly* of February. The same number will contain a powerful article on "The Science of the Woman Question" by Dr. Van De Warker.

How newspapers differ:—An Ohio paper nominates General Sheridan for the Presidency for what he has done in New Orleans, and a Southern paper says that he should and no doubt will lose his commission in the army for the same reason.

ROCHEFORT is at present residing at No. 15 Alps street, Geneva, Switzerland, with his family of two sons and one daughter. All friendly communications will be gladly received at the above address; autograph seekers, tailors and insurance agent barred.

COL. HENRY O. KENT, the man whom the Democrats of New Hampshire have nominated for Governor, was an active member of the Republican party down to 1872, when de came out in favor of Horace Greeley for President. He has been a lawyer, editor and soldier, and he is now a banker and something of a farmer.

### *ITEMS OF INTEREST.*

THERE are nearly 100,000 colored Freemasons in the United States.

THE area of the British Empire approximates to 7,769,500 square miles.

FEVER exists in Rome to an extent very unusual at this time of the year.

THIRTY-SEVEN thousand persons in England pay the tax on the use of armorial bearings.

THEY notice at the Paris masked balls more dress coats and fewer fancy costumes than formerly.

OYSTERS are $50 a bushel in London, and, in consequence, American oysters are in great demand.

THE making of cans for preserving beef and salmon is becoming the leading make-can-ical pursuit of Oregon.

FIVE hundred and seventy-five pounds were made one flesh recently at Washington, Iowa. He 300 and she 275.

A COTTON MILL is to be constructed at Janesville, Wis., with 200 looms and a large force. A large shoe factory at North Adams, Mass., is to be removed to the same place.

THE Boston *Post* states, as an interesting fact to single gentlemen, that there are fifty-four widows of generals, and two hundred and seventeen of colonels, on the pension rolls.

M. THIERS has stated privately, according to a Paris correspondent of the *Independent*, that the renewal of the armament of the French army will still require 1,500,000 francs.

NEARLY 13,000,000 pounds of rice from the surplus stores collected by the British authorities in India, for the relief of the sufferers by the famine, were recently sold at Bombay, at a loss to the Government of over fifty per cent.

AT DOUAY a man has just been tried for "violation of a sepulchre," because he poured half a glass of gin on a comrade's grave, having previously swallowed the other half. It had been long previously agreed between them that they should take a last glass together in that way.

AS a last resort, the police authorities of Philadelphia and New York have published a description of the horse and buggy in which the abductors of Charlie Ross are said to have crossed into New Jersey; but as those men could easily change the appearance of both horse and buggy, it is hardly possible that any result will be obtained in this way.

THE Associated Press agent at New Orleans, Tuesday morning, refers thus contemptuously to General Sheridan: "The latest edition of outrage reported was telegraphed to the Secretary of War yesterday by General Sheridan." There is no law against a man making a fool of himself, but there are excellent reasons why the agent of the Associated Press at New Orleans should be removed and an unprejudiced news gatherer put in his place. —*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

EMILY FAITHFUL says in her London journal: "In many houses of the West End and the city, used by clerks, lawyers and shopmen, the landlords find it greatly to their interest to have handsome, fine, showy, attentive and talkative young ladies behind the bar. The conversation at these houses is by no means of the 'Goody School of Alphabet.' Many of these ladies have rich dresses in the height of fashion, found them by their employers, and only serve at those hours when the 'giddyites' look in to liquor-up and feed."

### *HORSE NOTES.*

THIRTEEN trotters last season made a record of 2:20 or better.

THE Fairfield race course at Richmond, Va., which has been closed for fourteen years, will be re-opened in May.

COL. W. H. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, has been elected President of the Nashville Blood Horse Association. The right man in the right place.

C. H. ANDREAS, of Youngstown, Ohio, has sold his chestnut trotting gelding Reserve, by Excelsior, dam by Bacchus, to Thomas P. Wallace, of New York. The price paid is said to be $8,000.

BEST recorded time of noted trotters: Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; American Girl, 2:16; Lulu, 2:16 3-4; Occident, 2:16 3-4; Judge Fullerton, 2:19; Camors, 2:19 3-4; Nettie, 2:18; Dan Mace, 2:19.

MR. S. R. KEENE, of California, has purchased the interest of Messrs. McCord & Malone in the trotting stallion Sam Purdy for $25,000. As the interest of the latter gentlemen was a half ownership in Purdy the horse may be said to be worth $50,000.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

### *TEN YEARS AGO.*

A TRANSCRIPT.

The holidays!—and pardon here a pun,
The' small's the pelgun a soldier has to stug;
With as poor gentlemen of sack and gun,
Would not, the *holiday*-days be more the thing?
Ah! Christmas, New Year's-a! Flora, now's your time,
And *nunc est dies*, too, with me—to rhyme.

You, Flor., will doubtless twirl the graceful toe,
Terpsichore Suprema of the hall;
I'll meantime stand between you and the foe,
My "ball" a Monsieur Minies, if at all.
You'll dance all radiant in the moment's heat—
I'll dance to keep me warm upon my beat.

And, like some bird of richest plumage rare,
Now flighted on the earth from other clime,
Thou'lt light down at a table full and fair,
—Chance card for me!—in slaughtered sublime;
I'll draw my haversack around the fire,
And crack my "crackers" till my *crackers* tire.

And sleep,—but you'll not do't—no time for sleep
When youth and beauty meet"—you know the rest;
Nor will I stop, because I needs must keep
Awake; I'm on vidette—a bore at best.
But if you should "retire," "I would be to "down,"
I'll "down" on anything, (my verb, your noun).

And bettines thou wilt sip delightful wine,
Kindling thine eyes to Love's soft, melting heat,
Till, thrilled with music, thou wilt grow "divine."

A thing of spirit—kissing, killing sweet;
I'll meantime quote what Hogg's "Three Perils"
are,
Convinced beyond a doubt—"Wine, Women, War."

W. H. H. DUMARS.
BEFORE PETERSBURG, January 1, 1865.


## Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

DRY GOODS & TRIMMINGS.

## EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS THIS DAY, AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 & 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,

**Ladies' Made-Up Suits.**
A large lot made up in the latest and most fashionable styles of desirable materials, offered at exceedingly low prices, many at less than value of materials.

**Ladies' Jackets, Sacques, &c.,**
including some of the finest and choicest garments will be sold at prices far below their value.

**Ladies' and Children's Furs.**
We will offer our customers a large and elegant assortment of Furs, of all desirable kinds, at extraordinary low prices, to secure their rapid sale.

**LADIES' DRESS GOODS**
UNSURPASSED BARGAINS.

At 12½c, New Dark Striped Dress Goods, opened to-day.
At 15c Good styles of Dark Delaines and Tycoon Reps, best quality.
At 25c, All Wool Figured Cashmeres, worth 50c.
At 25c, Very Desirable Dark Dress Goods.
At 37½c, Black Empress Cloths, worth 62½c.
Extra bargains in Black Alpacas, all qualities.
Special bargains in Black Cashmeres.

**New Bargains To-Day in Shawls**
At $1, Heavy Dark Woolen Shawls, largest size, well worth $2.50.
At 25c, Plaid Woolen Shoulder Shawls, usually sold at 50c.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

## BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS THIS DAY, AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,

**Housekeeping Goods.**
At $1.30, Full size heavy Bed Comforts, dark colors.
At $1.50, Pair good Gray Blankets.
At $2.60, Pair of still better Gray Blankets.
At $3.50, Extra good Pair White Blankets.
At $4.75 and $7, Extra bargains in Bed Comforts.
Best Country and Eastern Blankets, very low.
Extra bargains in Feather and Straw Bed Ticking.
At 8½c, Good Unbleached Canton Flannel.
At 10c, Still better Unbleached Canton Flannel.
At 12½c, Extra wide and Heavy Canton Flannel.
At 12½c, Gray Shirting Flannel, part wool.
At 10c, Barred Shirting Flannel.
At 15c, Blue Twilled Flannel, worth 25c.
Special bargains in Shirting Flannels, all kinds.
Best Country and Eastern Plain and Barred Flannels.
At 62½c, Black Mixed Waterproof Cloth, full double width.
Waterproof Cloths, all colors at low prices.

**Muslins, Calicos, &c.**
We will continue to sell these Goods at the lowest prices known in the Union.
Best quality of Calicos at 5 cents a yard and upward, according to styles.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at lowest prices.
Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslins, all widths.
Extra Bargains in Table Linens.

**NEW GOODS**
COMING IN DAILY.
Customers can always depend on finding the best bargains.

**TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1875.**
**B. AND B.**
**128**
**Federal Street.**

**NEW BARGAINS.**
One Case Double Width Wool Poplin Plaids at 25c, that are good value at 50 cents, and actually cheaper to the consumer than Flannel.
All Wool Empress Cloths at 45 cents, choice shades.
ONE CASE EACH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Black Alpacas at | 25c |
| Black Alpacas at | 31c |
| Black Alpacas at | 37½c |
| Black Alpacas at | 50c |
| Black Alpacas at | 60c |

That challenge competition.
40 inch Black Cashmere 37½c.
46 inch Black Cashmere $1.00.
72 inch Black Drap De Ete $1.00, really worth $1.25.
New Silk Warp Cashmeres from $1.50 to $2.50.
27 inch Seal Brown Cashmeres at 50c, absolutely worth 75c.
Bleached Muslins,
4-4 Soft Finish Muslin at 10½c by the piece, only that will compare with any of the 12½c cottons now being sold.
Special Inducements to purchasers of Lonsdale and Wamsutta Muslins by the piece.
Special Hamburg Edgings from 6¼c up to the finest qualities.

**Boggs & Buhl,**
128 Federal Street, Allegheny.
P. S.—Having made a large contract for SHIRT FRONTS, we will offer extra value, and to those purchasing by the dozen, a special discount.

**Transit of Venus**
INTEREST SOME PEOPLE, BUT
**CARLISLE'S NEW SYSTEM,**
RETAILING FOR CASH AT
**Wholesale Prices.**
Is of more practical interest to you just now. Big Bargains in Bows and Ties, sent by the manufacturer to close.
Look—11, 16, 19 and 24 Cents—Look.
An Elegant Paper Collar, 11c.
Men's Linen Finish Handkerchiefs, 11c.
Ladies' Muslin Underwear—having bought the entire lot from a city jobber, at 50 cents on the dollar, I can offer special bargains.
In order to keep the Mills running and furnish employment to hundreds of hands during the winter, we will sell Hamburg Embroideries at less than wholesale prices. Narrow Plait All Linen Shirt Fronts, 11 and 22 cents.
Come and see the bargains at
**CARLISLE'S,**
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE.

**CAR WORKS.**
J. R. WILSON, Prest. and Treas. GEO. W. BITNER, Gen'l Manager.
**PITTSBURGH CAR WORKS,**
Manufacturers of
**RAILROAD FREIGHT CARS,**
Box, Stock, Flat, Coal and Coke Cars, Mine Wagons, Hay Cars and Larries. Special attention paid to fitting of Wheels and Axles, and Repairing of Cars.
Rigging up Inclined Planes, Details for Vertical Shafts, etc., in short, complete outfits for Coal and Coke Works made to order. Flooring of hard and soft Wood. Manufacturers, Sizes, Machine Shafting, Tables, etc., worked from three-fourths of an inch to two inches in thickness—the only place in Pittsburgh where heavy flooring is made.
OFFICE:
**409 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.**
Works—TORRENS STATION, P. R. R.
jy21:e87
W. COLDER, Pres.....JOHN MURPHY, Agent.
W. T. HILDRUP, Sup't.

**HARRISBURG Car Manufacturing Company,**
Harrisburg, Pa.
MANUFACTURE
Passenger, Mail, Baggage, Gondola, Box, Flat, Gravel, Ore,
**MINE AND HAND CARS,**
Also, Car Wheels, Car, Bridge and Road Castings, Forgings of all kinds, for Car, Bridge or other purposes.
Repairing of all kinds promptly done. au12

**PITTSBURGH LOCOMOTIVE AND CAR WORKS.**
MANUFACTURERS OF
**LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES**
Boilers and Tanks,
**PITTSBURGH, PA.**

FOR AN ACCEPTABLE CHRISTMAS OR NEW YEAR'S PRESENT, nothing can be better than a PITTSBURGH ADJUSTABLE FOLDING CHAIR.

Combines five different articles of furniture in one. Makes an Easy Chair, a Child's Crib, a Lounge, a full length Bed, an Invalid or Lounge Chair, and folds completely up, occupying a space of two feet square by eight inches deep and weighs but sixty pounds. Don't fail to call and examine it before selecting your Holiday Presents. To see it is to appreciate its merits. ADJUSTABLE FOLDING CHAIR CO., No. 3 SIXTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. de19

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

## Bargains! Bargains
FOR THE COLD WEATHER.
Ladies', Gents' and Children's
**Winter Underwear,**
Stockings, Socks and Gloves,
Of all sizes and qualities at exceedingly low prices.

Ladies' Cloth and Berlin Lined Gloves, at exceedingly low prices.
Men's Winter Gloves, all kinds very low.
At 37½c each, Heavy Ribbed Merino Shirts and Drawers.
A lot of Men's best Red Shirts and Drawers, at about half actual value.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!
At 25c, Children's Kid Gloves.
At 20c, Good Corsets.
At 37½c, Children's Knit Woolen Sacques, usually sold at $1.
At 25c, Children's Velvet Leggings.
At 75c, Children's fine Knit Woolen Leggings, worth $1.50.
Woolen Knitting Yarns, below value.
Ladies' Silk Neck Scarfs at 25c.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's
**Hats and Bonnets,**
Trimmed and Untrimmed, Latest Styles.

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.
**Pittsburgh Foundry.**
**A. GARRISON & CO.,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chilled and Sand
**ROLLS!**
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
**ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,**
*ROTARY SQUEEZERS,*
Haskins Patent Double Spiral Pinions,
AND
**ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,**
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse:
**NO. 33 WOOD STREET,**
Corner Second Avenue.

**A. HARTUPEE,**
MANUFACTURER OF
**FIRE BRICK,**
Of any desired size and shape. Also
**Every Variety of Tiles,**
For Gas Works, Refineries, Stoves, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Beds and Furnaces.
Finely Ground Fire Clay always on hand.
OFFICE,
CORNER FIRST AVE. AND SHORT ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

**ANCHOR MACHINE WORKS**
And Foundry,
**LINDSEY, MURRAY & CO.,**
Nos. 34, 36, 38, 40 & 42 Penn Av.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers of
**Marine and Stationary Engines**
Machinery of every description made to order. Mill, Furnace and Machinery Castings furnished on short notice. Repairing promptly attended to.

**ROBINSON, REA & CO.,**
(Successors to Robinson, Minis & Millers)
**Washington Works**
Founders and Machinists,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of every description, Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.
Office—No. 12, CORNER FIRST AVENUE and SMITHFIELD STREET.
Agent for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. ja11:x52

NAILS, N

## FINANCIAL.

**FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,**
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, . . . . . $250,000.

Interest allowed on deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
GEO. M. REED, Vice President.
J. W. H. COCHRANE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. M. Gazzam, Andrew J. Lee,
J. P. Smith, George M. Reed,
Frank Kehne,
JOHN G. MACONNELL, Solicitor.

**PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,**
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.

Collections made on all points of the United States.

We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.

Mortgages made on Commercial Paper A SPECIALTY.

Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

**SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,**
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, . . . . . $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

**GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,**
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.

CAPITAL, . . . . . $250,000.
SURPLUS, . . . . . 127,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Exchange on Germany, France, England and Scotland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS—A. Grostinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, C. C. Dickson, H. D. Meyers, Lang, Paul, Hugus, Christ. Seibert, P. Haberman.

A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

**INTERNATIONAL BANK,**
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.

CAPITAL, . . . . . $200,000.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from active non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.

6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made.

W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEES, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.


# DAILY GAZETTE.

## FINANCIAL.

**Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.**

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, January 14, 1874.

The disagreeable character of the weather yesterday limited business, and occasioned but few demands at the banks. The entire range of business was light. It is anticipated, however, that there will be a somewhat active revival in business, ere long. Thus far, collections are reported to be readily made, and the usual first of January bills are being settled with commendable promptness.

We have referred, hitherto, to our bank statements. The People's National shows of resources $2,479,468.86, with a capital stock of $1,000,000 and a surplus fund of $133,000. The First National shows of resources $3,100,285.59; capital stock, $500,000; surplus fund, $391,279.73. The Tradesman's National shows of resources, $1,925,756.77; capital stock, $400,000; surplus, $90,000. The Union National shows resources, $1,437,693.29; capital stock, $300,000; surplus, $198,829.68. The Exchange National, resources, $4,248,645.65; capital stock, $1,700,000; surplus fund, $340,000. Third National, resources, $1,685,730.98; capital stock, $500,000; surplus, $100,000. Second National Bank of Commerce, $1,869,087.55; capital stock, $500,000; surplus, $133,000. Allegheny National, resources, $2,255,339.83; capital stock, $500,000; surplus, $160,000. Iron City National, resources, $1,700,465.90; capital stock, $400,000; surplus, $300,000. Farmer's Deposit National, resources, $1,965,356.60; capital and surplus, each, $300,000. Second National, resources, $901,527.44; capital stock, $300,000; surplus, $50,000. Merchants' and Manufacturers' National, resources, $2,836,613.91; capital stock, $800,000; surplus, $262,252.33. German National, resources, $1,597,337.38; capital stock, $250,000; surplus, $151,000. Citizens National, resources, $2,969,765.81; capital stock, $500,000; surplus, $168,748.50. First National of Birmingham, resources, $507,579.59; capital stock, $100,000; surplus, $84,352.74. City National, resources, $498,212.80; capital stock, $200,000; surplus, $70,704.32. Union National, resources, $1,437,693.29; capital stock, $250,000; surplus, $198,820.68.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company gives notice that the bonds of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company of the loan of $300,000, due February 1st, 1875, will be paid, at par and accrued interest, on demand, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, New York, and that the bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, of the loan for $675,000, due April 1st, 1875, will be paid, at par and accrued interest, on demand, at the office of the Pensylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia. The same company also gives notice that it will pay on demand, at any time before March 6th, 1875, the 6 per cent. scrip issued December 6th, 1873, at par and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation. On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may be outstanding.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

| | Opened. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold | 112⅝ | 112⅝ |
| U. S. 6ses—1881—coupons | 118½ | 118½ |
| 5-20 1862 | 114⅝ | 114⅝ |
| 20—1864 | 114⅝ | 114⅝ |
| " 1865 | 113⅝ | 113⅝ |
| " 1865 new. | 117⅜ | 117⅜ |
| " 1867 | 118⅛ | 118⅛ |
| " 1868—coupons | 118⅛ | 118⅛ |
| 10-40's | 113⅞ | 113⅞ |
| Currency 6's | 117½ | 117½ |
| New 5 per cents. | 114⅜ | 114⅜ |
| 10-40's—coupons | 110¼ | 110⅝ |

| RAILWAYS. | | |
|---|---|---|
| New York Central | 101¼ | 101¾ |
| Erie | 29¼ | 29⅝ |
| L. C. | 96 | 96½ |
| C. C. & I. C. | 9 | 9¼ |
| St. Paul | 38 | 38¼ |
| Do. Pref | | 67 |
| Michigan Southern | 75¾ | 74⅞ |
| Do Central | 80 | 80½ |
| North Western Common | 46¾ | 46¾ |
| Do. Pref | 60¾ | 61 |
| Rock Island | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 88 | 88½ |
| Pacific Mail | 35¾ | 36 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 31 | 31 |
| Union Pacific | 37¾ | 37¾ |
| Toledo & Wabash | 18 | 18¼ |
| Harlem | 127 | 127 |
| Adams Express | 99 | 99⅛ |
| American Express | 92¾ | 94 |
| U. S. Express | 63 | 63 |
| W., Fargo & Co Express | 78½ | 78½ |
| Quicksilver | | 933 |
| Hannibal & St. Joseph | 28 | 28¼ |

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

| | Opened. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| P., R. R. | 54¾ | |
| " scrip | 100¾ | |
| Reading | 94¾ | |
| United Cos. of N. J. | 129¾ | 129¾ |
| Oil Creek | 6 | |
| Lehigh Valley | 61¾ | 61¾ |
| Empire Do. | | 54 |
| A., W. R., 7-30 | 90 | |
| P., C. & St. L. 7's | 79¼ | |

NEW YORK, January 13, 1875

Money 2½@3; prime mercantile paper 5@7. Sterling was firm at 486@490. The customs receipts were $376,000. Gold opened at 112⅝, advanced to 112¾, and closing at 112½. The carrying rates were 1¼ to 4. There were free sales of gold late in the day, supposed to be for account of a leading foreign banking firm. This gave rise to an impression that the Bank of England rate would be lower to-morrow. The Treasury disbursements aggregated $877,000. The clearings were $42,000,000. The specie engagements for to-morrow are $750,000. Government and railroad bonds were firm. State bonds were quiet at nominal prices. Stocks opened firm. The chief interest was in Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, which advanced 2½ per cent. The remainder of the list showed an advance of ¼ to ⅞. In late dealings the market was irregular, but in the main weak. The strong stocks were Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, which advanced to 27¾@28; Missouri Pacific, which advanced to 51½, and Atlantic & Pacific preferred, which ranged 166@17. The transactions aggregated 187,000 shares, of which 29,000 were Pacific Mail, 32,000 Western Union, 12,000 Northwest Common, 10,000 St. Paul Common, 8,000 Erie, 16,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Wabash, 18,000 Union Pacific, and 4,400 Ohios.

*Governments.*—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118½@5-29's of 1862, 114⅞; do of '64, 112⅞; do of 65, 116½; do new, 117⅝; do of '67, 118⅛; do of '68, 118⅝; new 5s, 114⅜; 10-40s, 110½@⅝; currency, 117⅝.

*State Bonds.*—Missouri 6s, 94⅞; Tennessee, old, 70; do new, 70; Virginia new, 55; do old 34; North Carolina, old, 28⅜; do new, 16.

*Stocks.*—Canton, 59; Western Union Telegraph Company, 75¾; Quicksilver, 33; Adams Express, 99⅜; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, 78⅝; American Express, 65; United States Express, 63¾; Pacific Mail 34⅜; New York Central 101¾; Erie, 29¾; do preferred, 59; Harlem, 127; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 80¾; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, 88⅜; Northwestern common, 46¾; do preferred, 61; Rock Island 102¾; New Jersey Central, 107; St. Paul, 37¾; do, preferred, 59; Toledo & Wabash, 18⅜; do, preferred, 30; Fort Wayne, 93½; Terre Haute, 7; do, preferred, 26; Chicago & Alton, 104; do preferred, 119; Ohio & Mississippi, 31; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 79½; Burlington & Quincy, 108¾; Lake Shore, 74½; Panama, 95½; Illinois Central, 99¾; Union Pacific, 37¾; Central Pacific, 93¾; Union, 91; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107½.

LONDON, January 13—5 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 3½ per cent. Console for money 92⅝; account 92⅝@⅞; 5-20's of 1865, 107¼; do of 1867, 107⅝; 10-40's 104½; new 5's 103½; New York Central 93; Erie 19; do preferred 41; Illinois Central 93¾. Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £53,000 during the week.

FRANKFORT, January 13,—5-20's of 1862, 98⅜.

PARIS, January 13.—Rentes 62f 1c.

## COMMERCIAL.

**Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.**

**DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.**

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1875.

Business continues dull, more so than usual at this particular time, and while there is no doubt but what there will be an improvement before long, the indications are that trade generally will continue to drag for some weeks to come. There is a rather stronger feeling in some grains. Corn and Oats in particular, in consequence of very limited arrivals during the past week or ten days, but the demand is mainly to supply immediate wants. The only noticeable feature in the grocery trade is the reaction in Coffee, to which reference was made in our last report. The log product is easier, under the advices from Chicago and Cincinnati, but prices remain unchanged. In general produce business continues dull, unusually so, and with a very limited demand, stocks are accumulating and prices are weakening.

APPLES—The demand continues light, and while it is dull and neglected, prices have undergone no quotable change; $1.90@2 ₱ barrel, according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull; 5½@6c ₱ gal.

BEANS—In good supply and dull, but unchanged in price; $1.80@2 ₱ bushel.

BROOM CORN—The market continues very firm, but prices remain as quoted in our report of the 7th. Sales 2 Theobald, Mahaffey & Co.'s, at 4½@5c, and said to be worth more. As they have no stock on hand, they are really at the mercy of the receiver, and will be required to pay whatever is asked. The success of the "ring" so far, then, is an established fact—its ability, however, to cope with the situation and control the crop for the advance dusired is a question of the future.

BUTTER—The supply continues to drag, and with continued liberal receipts and a supply in excess of present requirements, prices are weak but not quotably lower, as compared with the date of our last report. We continue to quote prime to choice rolls at 25@27 cents, and fair to medium at 18@20.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@3¾c ₱ lb.

COTTON—Sales samples, 12@13c.

CHEESE—Quoted, in a jobbing way, at 16½@17c for prime Ohio factory, and 17½@18 for New York do.

CRANBERRIES—$10@12 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and unchanged. Apples, 6@6½ ₱ lb. Peaches, (halves) 9@9½c ₱ lb.

DRIED HOGS—Nominal, 5½@6c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The receipts for some days past have been comparatively light, but the supply continues fully up to the demand; prices unchanged; fresh, 26@28; packed, 20@22.

FLOUR—Continues dull, and, to dealers, very unsatisfactory. Supply is in excess of the limited demand, there is little or no margin for profit, the result of a sharp competition, and a continuance former comparatively Spring wheat flours, $5.00@5.50 for Wisconsins, and $5.6@6.75 for Minnesotas; fancy brands, $6.50@6; winters, $4.50@4.75 for red and $4.75@5 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—The demand for everything in this line continues very light, and excepting the reaction in Coffee, to which reference was made in our last report, there are no new features deserving of special notice. A Republican paper this morning reports the receipts for the week at 65,000 bags; purchasers during same time 50,000 bags; stocks 230,000 bags. The most noticeable feature in connection with this dispatch is the diminished receipts and increased stock.

SUGARS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Crushed..... | 11¼ | Standard B..... | 10¼ |
| Granulated..... | 11¼ | Ex C Standard | 10½ |
| Powdered..... | 11¼ | Extra C..... | 9½@10¼ |
| Standard A..... | 10¾ | Porto Rico..... | 8⅝@ 9¼ |
| N. O. Sugar.. | 8½@ 9¼ | | |

SYRUPS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sugar house.... | 35@40 | Sugar Drips... | 55@60 |
| Maryland..... | 45 | White Drips... | 60@65 |
| Silver Drips... | 55 | Extra Golden. | 65@70 |

COFFEES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rio Good..... | 21 | @22 | Roasted Rio.. |
| Rio Prime..... | 23 | @24 | Roasted Mara |
| Rio Fancy..... | 25 | @26 | Roasted Java. |

RICE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rangoon ₱ lb.... | 7 | @7¼ | Patna ₱ lb..... |
| Carolina ₱ lb.... | 8 | @8¾ | |

MOLASSES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Porto Rico..... | 50@55 | New Orleans .. | 73@75 |
| Demarara..... | 50@55 | | |

GRAIN—There is little or nothing doing in Wheat in this market, and in the absence of sales, we continue to quote nominally at $1.15@1.18 for Spring and Ohio red, and $1.20@1.25 for amber and white. The general tone of the Oat market is firmer in consequence of light receipts, but as yet, no advance has been established. Corn is quoted firm for mixed, and 63¼@64 for white. As stated in our last report, holders are asking an advance, but we have heard of no sales. Rye is quiet and unchanged. Corn continues scarce and in demand, but prices are not quotably higher; 78@80 and the same quotations will answer for shelled. Rye is quiet and nominal at $1.05@1.10.

HAY—Ruled continues dull, but prices are nominally unchanged; $20@23 ₱ ton, as to quality and condition.

MALT—$4.75@5 ₱ bbl.

MILL FEED—There is considerable inquiry and the supply is small. Bran may be quoted firm at $1.60@1.65. Chopped feed, $1.70@1.75; $1.20@1.25 for Seconds and $1.40@1.50 for Middlings.

ONIONS—$3@3 ₱ barrel.

PEARS—$6.50@7 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—Market continues dull, but prices remain unchanged; Peach Blows, by the carload, 80@85c. The demand is light, and mainly for small lots.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens and Ducks, 10@12c; Geese, Turkeys, 14@16c; Live Chickens, 60@75c ₱ pair.

PROVISIONS—There is a fair demand, especially for Lard, but prices have undergone no quotable change within the past few days.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hams, Extra, S. C. | 14 | Shoulders, Leaf Leaf in | 11 |
| Shoulders, Ex S. C. | 10½ | Do., half barrels.. | 14 |
| Hams, S. C. | 13 | Do., Bacon, clear | 13 |
| Dried Beef, Ex. Sa- | | Do., Bacon, Sugar | |
| gar Cured, old... | 15 | cured, old..... | 15 |
| Dried Tongues Sugar | | Do., Hams Sugar | |
| Cured, ₱ doz..... | $7.00 | Cured, ₱ doz.... | $7.00 |
| Hams, Sugar cured.. | 13½ | Do., 3 ₱ cuddies.. | 17½ |
| Short Rib Sides.... | 12 | Do., 4 ₱ cuddies.. | 17½ |
| Clear Sides..... | 12½ | Do., 5 ₱ do..... | 17½ |
| Do., half bbls.. | $21.00 | Do., 3 ₱ bbls..... | 15 |
| Miner's Lard Oil. | | Ham Sausage..... | 10 |
| Lard Oil, per gal.. | $1.08 | Carbon Oil, per bl | 20 |
| Cheese, per lb..... | 17½ | Pig's feet, ½ bbls. | |
| Pig's Feet, kegs... | | | |

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2½@3c for good, mixed, and 1½@2c ₱ lb.

SWEET CORN—@10c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Country, 7½@8; city, 8¼@9.

**PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.**

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1875.

ARRIVALS.

The arrivals of live stock at these yards from and including Sunday up until noon to-day were as follows, and, to afford a comparison, we also append those of last week:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sunday..... | 573 cars. | 49 cars. | 16 cars. |
| Monday..... | 41 | 23 | 9 |
| Tuesday..... | 55 | 24 | 34 |
| Wednesday..... | 55 | 19 | 16 |
| Total..... | 257 | 115 | 75 |
| Same time last week.. | 251 | 139 | 75 |

CATTLE.

The arrivals, as will be seen, have been large, in excess of the same time last week, when they were thought to be heavy, and mostly common in point of quality; of strictly prime shipping steers the supply was small, scarcely equal to the demand, while of good packing and handy steers the supply, and consequence is, that while the former are holding their own, the latter are dull and lower. However, the market, even for the very best cattle, is not up to what it was during December, as the offerings for the past two weeks were much larger than during the time in question, and owners generally have been disappointed. While, as we have already stated, prime shipping steers are bringing full as much as they did last week, prices are from ¼ to ⅜ lower, as compared with the last two weeks in December, and this is fair to infer that the cattle now coming forward, especially those bought recently, will yield little or no margin for profit to their owners, unless by a very fair advance of buyers, but shippers generally are bearish, claiming that they will be able to get cattle enough here relatively than in the east, and there is no doubt but what they are getting the common and medium grades at a reduction. We have engaged of one bunch of prime steers, averaging 1,400 and upwards, having brought 5½, and another drove, not quite so good, 6c, which is as high as any shipping brought last week, with a single exception; and, therefore, therefore, if a similar character could have been disposed of at the same figures, lower grades selling at 6c and under, however, were drug. In consequence of the close supply being in excess of the demand, and, as already intimated, concessions had to be made in order to effect sales. The demand, as a general thing, was light for the better grades, while the great bulk of the supply was common in point of quality, unusually so, and sustained all agreed in reporting the market very unsatisfactory for common cattle.

SALES BY ENSIGN NEWTON.

| No. | Wgt. | Price. | No. | Wgt. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Cattle. | 2,350 | 6 25 | 1 Bull .. | 1,360 | 4 62½ |
| 2 " | 3,610 | 6 60 | 4 Cattle.. | 3,560 | 3 75 |
| 1 " | 1,750 | 4 50 | 1 " | 1,360 | 4 50 |
| 3 " | 3,730 | 4 25 | 3 Cattle.. | 4,320 | 3 75 |
| 17 " | 17,280 | 5 25 | 1 " | 980 | 3 25 |
| 1 Bull .. | 1,040 | 3 75 | 1 Cattle.. | 1,010 | 3 75 |
| 2 Cattle. | 2,460 | 6 00 | 20 " | 19,830 | 4 57½ |
| 2 Bulls .. | 3,070 | 3 75 | 1 Bull .. | 1,010 | 3 25 |
| 14 Cattle.. | 19,660 | 4 30 | 17 Cattle.. | 21,010 | 5 00 |
| 1 " | 1,100 | 4 30 | 17 " | 21,210 | 5 80 |
| 1 " | 1,210 | 6 80 | 16 " | 16,200 | 4 60 |
| 3 " | 2,710 | 4 00 | 2 Bulls .. | 2,190 | 3 00 |
| 1 Cattle.. | 1,230 | 4 60 | | | |

HOGS.

The market for this class of stock was very dull to-day, and with a limited demand and the supply accommodating, prices are weak and drooping. The Philadelphia buyers were out of the market entirely to-day, and the assigned reason before being that Baltimore is running a good many into Philadelphia, and the Yorkers are taking hold very sparingly; yesterday the sales in Philadelphia hogs brought from 7.50@7.60, but it is doubtful whether more than 7.25@7.30 could have been realized to-day for the same grade, and a reduction in price would have been necessary to have caused shippers to take hold. However, sellers were unwilling to make any material concessions in order to effect sales, and shippers could not see their way clear to pay the rates current on Monday and Tuesday, and the consequence at the close was that a good many will be shipped on in first hands; there is no inducement to hold over here, as it is expected that the receipts will be considerably larger to-morrow, unless the receipts fall off very materially, the market instead of improving will grow still worse. The demand for the Yorkers has also fallen off very materially, and prices, as compared with the close of last week, have declined ¼ to ⅜c, and we quote at 6.35@6.50 for common to good, 6.60 for prime.

SHEEP.

The market was fairly active on Monday and Tuesday, and prices were firmly sustained, but the arrivals last night and this morning having been larger than expected, the market reacted to-day, and it could be reported quite off from 15 to 25c ₱ cwt, and unless the arrivals fall off very materially, there will be a still further decline, contrary to the 24 hours. Prime lots are steady and smooth, 6; 110@120 lb., 6½@6¾; 80@90 lb., 5@5½. There was very much sold at 5.90, but it was extra in point of quality.

SALES BY ENSIGN NEWTON.

| No. | Wgt. | Price. | No. | Wgt. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 149 Sheep. | 16,910 | 6 00 | 99 " | 9,630 | 6 00 |
| 1 Buck.. | | 5 00 | 99 " | 9,630 | 6 00 |
| 128 Sheep. | 15,850 | 5 45 | 136 " | 16,160 | 5 95 |
| 100 " | 10,850 | 5 50 | 72 " | 7,890 | 5 70 |
| 200 " | 22,000 | 5 25 | 170 " | 18,430 | 5 95 |
| 3 " | 320 | 5 17 | 90 " | 10,160 | 5 95 |
| 3 " | 300 | 5 17 | 156 " | 13,670 | 5 45 |
| 3 " | 490 | 6 25 | 119 " | 10,950 | 5 55 |
| 3 " | 7,800 | 5 50 | 1 " | | $2 00 |
| 336 " | 29,400 | 5 65 | 73 " | bd | 2 65 |
| 11 " | 1,230 | 6 00 | 80 " | | 5 90 |

**Cincinnati Iron Market.**

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—There is an improved demand for Pig iron, and some round lots have been sold for cash at about $1 per ton under our quotations, which are generally low. Manufacturing is a better one to the market. Malleable iron is quiet and unchanged. We make the following quotations, showing the range of the market for all grades of pig iron, at 4 months, per ton: Charcoal, not blast H. R.—No 1, $26@28; No 2 do., $24@26; do mill, $22@25. Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee—No 1, $25@26; No 2, $23@24; mill, $20@22. Kentucky—Coke iron—No 1, $25@26; No 2, $23@24; mill, $20. Charcoal, cold blast, H. R., $40@50. Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, warm and cold blast, $35@40. Blooms, $80@90.

**PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.**

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1875.

The Crude market continues quiet but steady; there has been no important change in prices for several days, and while refiners are hopeful of an early decline, producers appear to take a different view of the situation. Parker dispatches this morning quote immediate shipments at $1.30@1.31 per bbl. But for the fact that the product is clogged, the raw article would be dearer, as the still higher. Refined, as compared with yesterday, is unchanged; the is still bid for delivery on cars here, 25c @ Baltimore, and that for shipment by through delivery quoted at 12@12½, and Philadelphia at 12¾ @12¾. The embarrassment of Waring Bros. will no doubt affect the trade, and the Pittsburgh, Titusville Railroad to Baltimore, as they were the heaviest shippers by this route.

The Refined market continues dull, and prices are nominally unchanged; countries, $1.20@1.25; city make, $1.30@1.35.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.:

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| B J Braun & Co. | Witthoff & M. Phila. | 250 |
| Central Ref. Co. | Jno P. Logan " | 261 |
| Total | | 511 |

**Hay Markets.**

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—The receipts are liberal, but with a fair local demand prices are well sustained. We quote loose pressed new timothy at $23 with tight do, at $19@21 ₱ ton, and lower grades at $15@18; mixed at $17@19, and clover $13@15.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12—Was in limited demand. Following are the quotations: Timothy, prime, $17.50; No. 1, $15.50@17; clover, $15@15.50; mixed, $13@15.50; choice upland prairie, $12.50@13 No. 1 do, $11@11.50; No 2 or dough, $9.50@10.50.

**Chicago Seed Market.**

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—About 600 bags of Timothy were sold at $2.30@2.40, the outside for prime seed, and a car of fancy unhulled at $2.75. The inquiry was weak under liberal offerings from parties who were anxious to realize, and little demand. Clover was quiet and firm at $5.60@5.65, the offerings were light. Flax was dull, but about the views of buyers. Hungarian sold at 45@50c. Millet was quoted at 75c and Flax at $2.

**MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.**

**Chicago.**

CHICAGO, January 13, 1875.

FLOUR—Dull but steady.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and weak; No 2 spring sales cash; 88½@88¾c seller February, 89¾c seller March; No 3 83¾c; rejected 76@76½c. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No 2 mixed 66c cash; 66¼ seller February; 71¾c seller May; rejected 61@62c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 32½c cash; 33c seller February. Rye quiet and unchanged; No 1 85@86c. Barley steady and in moderate demand; No 2 $1.26@1.30; No 3 $1.10@1.18.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs steady; light $7.30@7.80; heavy $6.75@7.25. Pork dull and declined 25c; $18.60 cash; $13.67½ seller February; $18.95 seller March. Lard: demand fair and market firm; $13.35 cash; $13.40 seller February. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 mixed 66c cash; 66¼ seller February; 71¾c seller May; rejected 61@62c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 32½c cash; 33c seller February. Rye quiet and unchanged; No 1 85@86c. Barley steady and in moderate demand; No 2 $1.26@1.30; No 3 $1.10@1.18.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs steady; light $7.30@7.80; heavy $6.75@7.25. Pork dull and declined 25c; $18.60 cash; $13.67½ seller February; $18.95 seller March. Lard: demand fair and market firm; $13.35 cash; $13.40 seller February. Bulk meats dull and nominally unchanged; countries, $7.50@7.75; city, $8.00@8.25. Bacon: demand light and market firm; $9.75@10.00 cash; $10.00@10.25 seller February. Whisky steady and moderate demand, and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull at 94c.

On call, board of trade afternoon grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged.

**New York.**

NEW YORK, January 13.—Flour dull; slightly declined; receipts 9,000 barrels; sales of 5,000 barrels and State $4@4.40; common to good $4.90@4.95; good to choice $4.95@5.50; white wheat extra $5.80@6; extra Ohio $4.90@6.50; St. Louis $4.90@6.50. Rye flour quiet. Corn meal dull. Wheat dull; receipts 3,000 bushels; No 1 spring $1.16@1.21; No 2 do $1.07@1.08; No 2 Chicago $1.12; No 3 do $1.03; Milwaukee $1.12@1.14; amber $1.26@1.29. Rye quiet at 93@95c. Barley and Malt quiet. Corn a shade firmer; receipts 24,000 bushels; sales 91 bushels; 2 cars of new do 57½c. Oats dull; receipts 49,000 bush; mixed western 67@68½c; white 68@70c. Hay unchanged. Hops nominally unchanged. Sugar dull and heavy. Molasses—New Orleans quiet at 60@66½c. Rice dull. Petroleum quiet; refined 12½c; crude 6½c. Rosin firm at $2.50@2.75. Tar steady and firm at 3½c. Eggs unchanged. Leather firm at 26@30c. Wool firm; domestic fleece 42@45c. Pork dull; new mess $19.00. Cut meats active. Middles firm; western long clear 10½c; short clear 11c. Lard firm; prime steam 13 3-16c; kettle 13½c. Butter and cheese firm and unchanged.

**Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, January 13.—Cotton quiet at 14½c. Flour, Wheat, Rye and Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn active at 52@53c. Oats: demand fair and market firm at 32@33c. Provisions dull and firm; 8½. Eggs firm; 24@25c. Butter and Cheese firm and unchanged. Pork quiet at $19. Lard: demand fair and market firm; steam 13½c; kettle 14¼@14½c. Bulk meats easier; 6½, 6¾, 9½, 9¾@10c. Bacon easier; 8¾, 10¼, 10¾, 11½@11¾. Whisky: demand dull; shoulders 8¾c. Whisky quiet and firm at 95c.

**Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, January 13. — Petroleum firm; crude 9c; refined 12¼@12½c. Clover seed $10.00. Flour: business small; extra $4.25@4.65, Wheat dull; red $1.10@1.23; white $1.20@1.30. Corn firmer; yellow 83@83½c; mixed 82½@83c. Oats —white 67c; mixed 64c. Pork $20.50@21. Whisky quiet; western 92@93c. Lard 13¼@13¾c. Bacon 8@10c. Cheese quiet, prime western 14¼@15c. Eggs: demand fair and market firm; western 26@28c.

**St. Louis.**

ST. LOUIS, January 13.—Cotton and Flour unchanged. Wheat dull at 86@86½c for No 2 fall; at 86@86¾c, Oats firm at 37@39c. Barley firmer at $1.38@1.40. Rye firm at $1.02½. Whisky firmer at 92c. Pork steady at $19.50. Dry salts meats and Bacon on small jobbing trade. Lard dull at $13.50.

**Nashville.**

NASHVILLE, January 13.—Cotton steady at 12½@13½c. Flour quiet at $4.50@6.00. Wheat: Tennessee red, $1.05@1.10; white, $1.20@1.25. Corn steady at 85c. Oats quiet at 72½c. Lard 14½@15c. Bacon firm; shoulders firm at 9½c; sides at 12½@ 13c. Whisky steady at 92c.

**Milwaukee.**

MILWAUKEE, January 13. — Flour dull and neglected. Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee 93c; No 2 spring, 90c. Corn steady; No 2, 58½c. Oats firm; No 2, 33c. Corn steadier; No 2 mixed 65c. Rye in store in good demand; No 1, 84½c. Barley stronger and higher; No 2 $1.23; No 3 $1.15.

**Foreign.**

LIVERPOOL, January 13.—Cotton firm; middling upland 7¾d; Orleans 7¾d; sales of 20,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 9,400 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Lard 58s. Pork 80s.

ANTWERP, January 13.—Petroleum 28¾f.

**Louisville.**

LOUISVILLE, January 13. — Cotton quiet at 14½@14¾c. Flour dull at $4.50@5.50. Wheat dull; No 2 red $1.10@1.15. Corn dull at 52c. Bacon: shoulders 8¾@8¾c; sides 11@11¼c. Sugar cured hams 13¾@14c. Lard 14¼@15c. Whisky 92c.

**Cleveland.**

CLEVELAND, January 12.—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats firm; No 1 white Wabash $1.08; No 2 white 98c. Petroleum strong; standard white, car lots, 10½c; Ohio State test 115c; small lots 10½c higher.

**Toledo.**

TOLEDO, January 13.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No 3 white Wabash $1.08; No 1 amber Michigan $1.16; No 2 do $1.13; rejected 94c. Corn dull and little doing. Oats a shade lower; white 38½c; Michigan 37½c.

**Memphis.**

MEMPHIS, January 13.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Flour, Grain and Provisions quiet and unchanged in every respect.

**Oswego.**

OSWEGO, January 13.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1.20. Corn dull at 88c. Barley in light demand; Canada $1.40@1.47½.

DETROIT, January 13.—Flour, Wheat and Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull at 58½c.

**Indianapolis.**

INDIANAPOLIS, January 13.—Flour, wheat, corn, oats, rye and provisions dull and unchanged.

**Live Stock.**

BUFFALO, January 13.—Cattle: receipts 1,200 head; total for the week 6,168 head; market slow at yesterday's prices; prime steers $6.50@6.75; fair to good shipping steers $6@6.50; fair to good butchers' steers $5@5.50; common to fair butchers' $3@4.25. Hogs: receipts 2,800 head; total for the week 13,400 head; market slow at yesterday's prices; prime Yorkers $6.90@7 for a choice lot; fair to good $6.80@6.90; total for the week 13,800 head; market slow; Yorkers $6.90@6.75; Philadelphias $6.75@6.90.

ST. LOUIS, January 12.—Hogs steady and in fair demand; shipping lots $6.80@6.95; packing $6.25@6.75; receipts 5,000; shipments 3,000. Cattle in good demand; good to choice native steers would bring $5.90@6.25; common to fair butchers' $3@4.25.

CINCINNATI, January 13.—Hogs: receipts 9,674; dull; common grades neglected; sales common at $6.00@6.50; medium to fair $6.75@7.00; good packing and light $7.00@7.25; 1,000 remain unsold; shipments 150.

**Cotton.**

NEW YORK, January 12.—Cotton quiet at 15⅛. Flour: receipts, 7,000 barrels; sales, 6,000; State, Western and Southern dull and unchanged; common to fair extra $4.90@5.50; good to choice $5.55@6.50; white wheat extra $5.80@6; fancy $6.10@6.50; round hoop Ohio $5.50@6.50; St. Louis $4.90@6.50. Rye flour quiet. Corn meal dull. Wheat: receipts 3,000 bushels; No 1 spring $1.16@1.21; No 2 do $1.07@1.08; No 2 Chicago $1.12; No 3 do $1.03; Milwaukee $1.12@1.14; amber $1.26@1.29. Rye quiet at 93@95c. Barley and Malt quiet. Corn a shade firmer; receipts 24,000 bushels; sales 91 bushels; 2 cars of new do 57½c. Oats dull; receipts 49,000 bush; mixed western 67@68½c; white 68@70c. Hay unchanged. Hops nominally unchanged. Sugar dull and heavy. Molasses—New Orleans quiet at 60@66½c. Rice dull. Petroleum quiet; refined 12½c; crude 6½c. Rosin firm at $2.50@2.75. Tar steady and firm at 3½c. Eggs unchanged. Leather firm at 26@30c. Wool firm; domestic fleece 42@45c. Pork dull; new mess $19.00. Cut meats active. Middles firm; western long clear 10½c; short clear 11c. Lard firm; prime steam 13 3-16c; kettle 13½c. Butter and cheese firm and unchanged.

**Whisky a Stumbling Block of the Times.**

A decision has been rendered in the United States Supreme Court, in the case of Captain John Cannon against the city of New Orleans, involving the question of the right of cities to charge wharfage dues on vessels and steamboats for revenue purposes. The question is an extremely important one, and will affect many cities on the river. In this case the Court held that the ordinance imposing levee dues on vessels which stop at the wharves of the city, or at any point on the Mississippi river within the city limits, is not compensation for the use of the wharves, but a tax on such vessels

# LATEST NEWS.

## HARRISBURG.

**Ohio River Improvement—The Senate Committees — Compulsory Education — Municipal Elections.**

HARRISBURG, January 13, 1875.

**SENATE.**

The Senate met at 11 A. M. The President *pro tem* laid before the Senate the report of the Attorney General.

Petitions were presented asking for the establishment of a State Homeopathic Hospital for the insane.

Also for the better protection of life against incompetent practicioners.

Also for the appointment of women as Prison Inspectors—which was referred to the Committee on Education when such committee is appointed.

**Bills in Place**

were then read, as follows:

Mr. RAWLINS, of Blair—An act entitled an act to further regulate practice in actions for damages in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

Mr. LUSK, of Butler—An act relative to appointing a guager of crude and refined oil in the county of Butler. Referred to the General Judiciary Committee to report on *its constitutionality.*

Mr. STOTZER, of Northaampton—A bill entitled an act for protection of executors and administrators. Laid on the table till the committees are appointed.

Also, one regulating accepting bills of exchange and drafts drawn at sight and checks drawn on banks or bankers.

Mr. RUTAN—An Act authorizing a married woman to sell or transfer stocks, &c., as if she were unmarried.

Also, an Act prollibiting foreign corporations from doing business in Pennsylvania without having office and authorized agents.

Mr. NEWMYER—An Act authorizing the holding of Orphans Courts by other than regularly commissioned Judges in certain cases.

**Ohio River Improvement.**

Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny, offered the following, which was adopted.

*Resolved*, That our Senators be instructed, and members of the House of Representatives be requested to vote for, and use all proper means of securing from Congress, an appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio river navigation and that the Governor be requested to transmit copies of this resolution to our Senators and members in Congress.

**Louisiana.**

Mr. NEWMYER offered a series of resolutions which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. They set forth that as acts of lawlessness and bloodshed have been committed in Louisiana by bands of turbulent and evil disposed persons, known as White Leaguers, subverting the rights and liberties of law-abiding citizens, that the Senate endorse and approve President Grant's action, in promptly and fearlessly discharging duties devolving upon him, so that by his wise and firm policy war and bloodshed have been avoided, and law and order maintained.

**Counting the Votes.**

The Senate then went into the hall of the House in joint convention for the purpose of counting the votes of Lieutenant Governor, Auditor General and Secretary of Internal Affairs.

After the return of the Senators, Senate adjourned until Thursday, 11 A. M.

**The Senate Committees.**

The Chair has appointed the following Standing Committees in the Senate:

*Constitutional Reform*—Messrs. Herr, Strang, Rutan, Winslow, Jones, Wallace, Dill, Playford and Rockwell.

*Federal Relations*—Messrs. Wherfel, Winslow, Yutzy, McNeill, Ermentrout, Albright and Yerkes.

*Finance*—Messrs. Rutan, Davis, Warfel, Anderson (Crawford), Wallace, Chalfant and Dill.

*Judiciary, General*—Messrs. Strang, Jones, Herr, Watson, Playford, Albright and Yerkes.

*Judiciary Local*—Messrs. Newmyer, Payne, Winslow, Davis, Bechtel Ermentrout and Stanton.

*Banks*—Messrs. McKinley, Anderson (Allegheny), Jackson, Crouse, Roebuck, Rowland and Waream.

*Education*—Messrs. Anderson (Allegheny), Warfel, Dunkel, Anderson, (Crawford), Chalfant, Wood and Clark.

*Accounts*—Messrs. Lemon (Blair), Yeakle, McMullen, Horter, Calihan, Chestnut and Bussey.

*Pensions and Gratuities*—Messrs. McMullen, Yutzy, Horter, Watson, Waream, Shimer and McKibben.

*Corporations*—Messrs. Cooper, M'Kinley, Heilman, Alexander, Bechtel, Nagle, and Stanton.

*Mines and Mining*—Messrs. Maclay Payne M'Mullen, M'Neill, Albright, Colihan, and Shimer.

*Public Printing*—Messrs. Dunkel, Cooper, Roebuck, Alexander, Cholfant, Waream and Yerkes.

*Railroads*—Messrs. Davis, Warfel, Anderson (Crawford), Lemon (Blair), Lamon (Philadelphia), Dill and Nagle.

*Retrenchment and Reform*—Messrs. M'Clellan, Rosbuck, Crouse, Newmyer, Clark, Chestnut and Bussey.

*Canals and Inland Navigation*—Messrs. Alexander, Maclay, M'Neil, Lamon (Philadelphia), Rowland, Wood and McKibben.

*Agriculture*—Messrs. Yeakle, McClellan, Lemon (Blair), Yutzy, Shimer, Chestnut and Bussey.

*Military Affairs*—Messrs. Heilman, Yutzy, Jackson, Dunkel, Rowland, Clark and McKibben.

*Library*—Messrs. Jackson, Newmyer, Anderson (Allegheny), Jones, Albright, Bechtel and Clark.

*Vice and Immorality*—Messrs. Jones, Watson, Yeakle, Crouse, Chalfant, Rowland and Rockwell.

*Public Buildings*—Messrs. Horter, Heilman, Maclay, McClellan, Dill, Ermentrout McKibben.

*New Counties and County Seats*—Messrs. Payne, McKinley Davis, Maclay, Bechtel, Stanton and Rockwell.

*Compare Bills*—Messrs. Roebuck, Anderson (Allegheny), Crouse, Cooper, Rockwell, Colihan and Stanton.

*Municipal Affairs*—Messrs. Lamon (Philadelphia), Alexander, Horter, McNeil, Ermentrout, Nagle and Wood.

**HOUSE.**

**The Back Track.**

The House met at 11 A. M.

Mr. MORGAN, of Lancaster, asked leave to change his vote, which was granted, and he recorded his vote nay against the resolution on Louisiana offered yesterday.

**A Contested Seat.**

Mr. FAUNCE offered a petition of citizens of the city of Philadelphia, contesting the seat of Wm. H. Ringold, the member from the Nineteenth District.

**Compulsory Education.**

Mr. YEAKLE offered the following:

*Resolved*, That a special committee of five (5) members be designated by the Speaker to inquire into the practicability of compulsory education in this Commonwealth, as referred to by his excellency, Governor John Hartranft, in his recent annual message, and report at an early day. The following bills were favorably reported:

Exempting all coke companies from State taxation.

Authorizing the formation and regulation of wharf companies.

Mr. JONES offered an act to repeal the act of May 19th, 1874, which requires bills of exceptions to be allowed in criminal cases other than these extending the liability punishable in Courts of Oyer and Terminer.

Also for entering of judgments for want of affidavit of defense.

M. ALBRIGHT—A bill to provide that a day of grace be allowed on all bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes or other instruments negotiable by law.

**Municipal Elections.**

Mr. WM. H. GRAHAM (Allegheny) offered an act fixing and regulating terms of municipal officers elected by the people.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that all Municipal officers to be elected on the third Tuesday of February next, or in any year hereafter, when the term of office would, under existing laws, expire at any other date than the 1st Monday of March, shall continue in office from the date at which said term would otherwise expire, to and until the first Monday of March next ensuing thereto, and the term of their successors shall begin on the first Monday of March, and shall continue for the period and duration therof by existing laws in each particular case, and hereafter all elections for offices which will be vacated on the first Monday of March shall be held on the 3d Tuesday of February next preceding thereto.

The Speaker appointed a committee to consider the bill as follows: Graham (Allegheny), Worthington, Backus, Gunster, Christy, Kuhn and Hollenback—all members of cities that are effected by this act.

**The Joint Session.**

The Senate met at the House in joint session and declared the official vote of the recent election, and announced John Latta (Lieutenant Governor), Justus F. Temple (Auditor General) and William McCandless (Secretary of Internal Affairs) duly elected.

Mr. PARKER, of Mifflin, presented a petition of P. A. Parker and J. B. Bay contesting the seat of R. R. Chrisman as member of the House for the city of Harrisburg.

We might here say that the Allen Hamilton who run against Chrisman is dead.

**The Democratic Caucus.**

The following circular has been issued this afternoon:

"The Democratic caucus for the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives in Harrisburg, on Thursday, January 14th, 1875, at 3 P. M., where and when you are invited to be present.

"Respectfully Yours,
WILLIAM H. PLAYFORD,
"Chairman of the Democratic Caucus."

## THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Jan. 14, 1875.

**Probabilities for To-day.**

For the Middle States and the lower lake region, rising barometer, decided fall in temperature, brisk and occasionally north to west winds, and clear weather, except occasional light snow in the latter, which conditions will gradually extend eastward over New England.

# FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

**(SECOND SESSION.)**

## Speech by Senator Logan on Louisiana Affairs.

## An Able Defence of the Administration.

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1875.

**SENATE.**

**National Bank Tax.**

Mr. SHEEMAN presented a memorial of National Banks of Tennessee for a modification of the law in relation to the tax on National Banks. Referred.

**Unsurveyed Lakes.**

Mr. PRATT called up the bill ceding to the several States within whose limits they respectively lie, the beds of unsurveyed lakes and other bodies of water, and had the report of the committee in the case read.

While the Clerk was reading the report, General Babcock appeared and delivered the message of the President on Louisiana affairs.

Mr. PRATT proceeded to address the Senate on the bill, and the message was handed to the Vice President.

**The President's Special Message.**

When Mr. Pratt had concluded, the President's message was read. On motion of Mr. CONKLING, it was ordered that the message and accompanying documents be printed and lie on the table.

**Schurz's Louisiana Resolution.**

The consideration of Mr. Schurz's resolution in regard to Louisiana, being unfinished business, was then resumed.

Mr. LOGAN said he believed it was considered the duty of the sailor to stand by his ship in the midst of a great storm. The Senators on his side of the chamber had been told that a great storm of indignation was gathering in this land which would certainly wreck the Republican craft. The Republican party had been characterized as tyrannical, as oppressive, and the course of the party and the executive had been denounced even by men who had received clemency from that party. What was the cause of all this? He might be mistaken, but he thought this was the beginning of the campaign of 1876. He proposed to discuss the question, which should be presented to the American people, truly and fairly, from an honest and legal standpoint. He argued that there was a Government in Louisiana. Whether it was a Government of right or not, was not the question. Could any Senator on this floor to-day stand up and deny the fact that a Government existed in Louisiana? Whether they called it a Government *de jure* or a Government *de facto* was another question. It would not do for Senators to look about before the election of 1872. That had no more to do with the organization of the Legislature on the 4th instant than an election of one hundred years before. There was no Government in Louisiana, as had been argued by Senators on the other side, why did they make all this noise and confusion about overturning a Legislature? If there was no State Government there, there was no Legislature. He did no propose to evade the question in that manner, however. There was a Government recognized by the courts, recognized by a branch of Congress, and recognized by a majority of the citizens of the State. The acts of the Conservatives of the Louisiana Legislature on the 4th inst. were acts of treason against the, State, for which they should have been punished. It had been said here that there was no intimidation in the South. He denied that, such was a fact. On the night before the election in Louisiana, last fall, notices were posted on the doors of white and colored Republicans, notifying them that if they voted the Republican ticket their lives would be in danger. Passes for safe travel were given to colored men who voted the Democratic ticket to protect them against the White League.

Mr. LOGAN read from one of these passes as follows: "Camp Williams, January 28, 1874. This is to certify that Evans, a barber by occupation, is a member of the First Ward Democratic Club, and at the late election worked and voted for the Democratic candidates."

Mr. LOGAN next read from a Shreveport paper, to the effect that Democrats wanted no favors or concessions from Kellogg or Packard; that the Returning Board should understand that unless it made returns as votes were given on the day of the election they should forfeit their lives, there should be concert of action throughout the State, and such action should be prompt and emphatic.

Resuming his argument, he said the Senator from Georgia (Gordon) was in the habit of bringing in Georgia at all times, when intimidation was spoken of, to show that that State was peaceful. He (Logan) would speak on that point before he concluded. The Senator (Gordon) had yesterday asked where the judicial officers of Louisiana were, why they did not arrest and punish the perpetrators of crime in Red River parish. He (Logan) would tell him where they were. The attorney was murdered by the same banditti which murdered the men at Coushatta.

Mr. GORDON said: Great Heaven! Did the Senator want an army? He thought he had been raising a howl against the army. [Laughter.] The Senator had denounced the Republican party and Government.

Mr. GORDON said he defied the Senator to find an utterance of his against the Government of the United States, or any one in authority, except the miserable men of his State.

Mr. LOGAN said the Senator had denounced the Administration, and it had been spoken of in this debate as the Government.

He then reviewed the circumstances which took place in New Orleans on the 4th instant, and said the acts of the Wiltz Legislature were the acts of a revolutionary body. Governor Kellogg took no action whatever until the Legislature had been taken possession of by a mob, and in the name of the State, it was his duty to do so, to do all in his power to preserve peace and order. It was Kellogg himself who took the responsibility of calling upon the troops. President Grant had nothing to do to-day. President had nothing to do with it, and the Senate had nothing to do with it. Therefore the denunciation heaped upon President Grant by the Democrats in the House was more or less for naught, for he knew no more about it than the Democrats did until he saw it in the public prints. The Democrats could not wait to hear all the facts about Louisiana, they were there to have a clamor raised before the country for political purposes, and for nothing else. The Democratic party had endorsed insurrections ten times as strong as this complained of in New Orleans. He (Logan) believed that this raid made on the Senate in the New York press and by the New York meeting showed that there was some kind of understanding that this revolution was to be made in Louisiana for the purpose of overturning the Legislature of that State. He did not say the understanding was among the Democrats of the Senate, but it was somewhere. He defended the action of Kellogg in calling upon the military, and said had the Democrats been in power and the Republicans had tried to overthrow them as the Democrats tried to overthrow the Republican Government in New Orleans, the Democrats would have acted just as Kellogg did. The Democratic party had frequently enacted the use of military force, the case of General Jackson, when in this same city of New Orleans, arrested and imprisoned Judge Hall for issuing a writ of *habeas corpus*. A few years afterwards the Democrats elected him Governor of the State of Florida. In 1854 there was a runaway slave in Boston, and Franklin Pierce, a Democratic President, authorized the use of troops from the navy yard and Fort Independence to arrest the fugitive slave. When the Republican party used the army to enforce the laws, the same Democrats howled as if a set of pirates were about to fire their houses. In 1856, in Kansas, in the town of Topeka, the Free State Legislature met, Franklin Pierce, a Democratic President, issued his proclamation commanding the body to disperse, and Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, issued an order placing the United States army under the command of the Governor of that State. Col. Sumner, afterwards a General, did disperse that Legislature. That act was endorsed by the Democratic party all over the country, but that same party to-day denounce Republicans because Kellogg, without an order of the President, used the army to put out men who were not members of the Legislature